The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1871. NO. 365.

WASHINGTON.

Pleasonton's Borrowed Capital Decision Not Accepted by Secretary Boutwell.

TORPEDO BOATS TO BE BUILT.

Answer of Consul General Butler to the Recent Charges Against Him.

LARCENY OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

A Patent Stolen and Forgery Committed by an Indianian.

GRANT'S UNEXPECTED VISIT.

Presentation of the New North-German Minister.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—It seems that Secretary Boutwell is considering the kind of action he will take in Pleasonton's decision that borrowed capital is not taxable. ...

[illegible]

Soldiers' Orphans' Home Investigation.

A Storm at Peoria.

INDIANA.

Sleeping-Car Monopoly—Educational—Negro Excursion.

The Case of Moses Davis—Darwin's Coming—Soldiers' Reunion.

Senator Morton Serenaded.

Presentation—Appointment Refused.

OHIO.

Anti-Catholic Alliance—Camp Meeting—A Riot.

Repeal of the Sunday Laws—Statistics of Crime.

War Department Weather Report.

[illegible]

Indian Raid in the Gallatin Valley.

Railroad Accident.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

ILLINOIS.

Democratic Nominee for Congressman-at-Large—New Companies—Canal Tolls—The Railroad Question—Receipts and Expenditures of the State Treasury.

NEW YORK.

Review of the Stock, Gold, Money, and Breadstuffs Markets.

THE FUNERAL OF PHOEBE CARY.

The Westfield Calamity Still Under Investigation.

WACHTEL, THE TENOR, COMING.

Mayor Hall and Comptroller Connolly Demand an Examination of Accounts.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The extreme heat of the weather to-day somewhat checked business, but notwithstanding, the stock market was buoyant on light transactions, and advanced in the morning, afterward reacting, which gave additional strength to the market. ...

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

Consolidation of Revenue Districts—Damage by Hail—Soldiers' Orphans' Home—Political.

A Difficulty at Beaver Island.

MISSOURI.

Suspension of Work at the Vulcan Iron Works—Affray in St. Louis—Atlantic & Pacific Railroad.

National Educational Convention—Fatal Accident.

LOUISIANA.

Political Troubles.

Telegraphic Brevities.

FOREIGN.

Details of an Interview with the Prince Imperial of Germany.

HIS VIEWS AS TO THE PAPACY.

Debate in the French Assembly on the Distribution of Losses by the War.

Germany.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A correspondent in London has had an interview with the Crown Prince of Prussia, now Prince Imperial of Germany, and reports their conversation as follows: ...

[illegible]

France.

Great Britain.

Spain.

West Indies.

ARKANSAS.

Additional Particulars of the Assassination of E. A. Fulton.

MINNESOTA.

The Mississippi Rising—Obituary—Sunstroke.

Outrages on White Females by Negroes.

Fires.

The North Carolina Election.

Southern Cotton Markets.

Quantrell's End.

THE GOLDSBORO RIOT.

One Thousand Negroes Set the Town Authorities at Defiance—A Sharp Fight and Flight of the Mob.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special Conclave of APOLLO COMMANDERY No. 1, K. T., this Saturday, evening, for drill. By order of the Commander.

E. N. TUCKER, Recorder.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO GRAND HAVEN, MUSKEGON, &C.

The Splendid Upper Cabin Steamer

NAVARINO

[illegible]

Goodrich's Steamers.

[illegible]

THE NEW EXCURSION STEAMER, CHICAGO BELLE.

[illegible]

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S CIDER VINEGAR.

Celebrated for its Purity, Strength, and Palatableness. Warranted to keep Pickles. ...

CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, 339 and 341 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN,

On first-class Chicago property, in sums to suit. MEAD & COE, 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

Notice to Foundrymen.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

THE CONCORDIA HALL (NORTH MARKET)

[illegible]

TEA AND COFFEE POT.

THE NATIONAL COFFEE POT!

30,000 Families in the United States use them.

145,000 Persons praise the "National" every day!

It always makes most Excellent and Delicious Coffee. It is very Economical.

Manufactured exclusively by the MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

NATIONAL TEA AND COFFEE POT CO., CHICAGO.

ORDERS.

ORDERS.

Merchants, in ordering from us, will have the decided advantage of an entirely new stock in every department.

We undertake to give the best attention to orders, and invite TRIAL from PROMPT-PAYING Trade in Dry Goods and Carpets.

We now offer a full line of Autumn Woollens and Flannels, and the largest stock of Carpets in the West.

Hamlin, Hale & Co., General Dry Goods Dealers, WABASH-AV.

KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Will this day, Saturday, August 5, reduce price of COUVOISIER KID GLOVES to $1.75 per pair

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Blackberry Brandy, FROM Placerville, California.

The finest article ever received in this market. Call and get sample.

ROCKWOOD & BLOCKI, Wholesale Druggists, 192 Lake-st.

GENTS' CLOTHING.

10 PER CENT DEDUCTION!

On all suits, or parts of suits, ordered of

ELY, Draper & Tailor,

During July and August, 1871.

WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN NOW READY.

Shirts made to measure, EXTRA DURABLE, and PERFECT IN FIT.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

SEELY'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS

[illegible]

LADIES, REMEMBER

[illegible]

SEELY'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS!

[illegible] WM. P. FULLER, 40 Union Park place.

CALUMET RIVER LOTS.

NOTICE.

To Whom it May Concern:

This notice is given to caution all persons against treating for or dealing in swamp and other subdivided lots upon the Calumet river and adjacent, unless the parties offering can show foundation or other good titles.

Swindles have been perpetrated, and others are being proposed, the highest grade of deception being practised. We have an atlas of titles, and can inform all parties upon the subject.

JAMES H. BOWEN,

President of the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company,

174 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

August 4, 1871.

GENERAL NOTICES.

DECATUR & STATE LINE RAILWAY. Notice to Contractors.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible] J. W. COOK, Secretary. Normal, Ill., Aug. 3, 1871.

CALEDONIAN CLUB.

[illegible]

DOLLAR STORE.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUY THE CHICAGO DEMOCRAT THIS AFTERNOON.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. M. WILLIAMS & CO.

[illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED,

[illegible]

EVANSTON PROPERTY.

DON'T FORGET CHAMBERS' GREAT AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS IN EVANSTON AND NORTH EVANSTON, ON Monday Next, Aug. 7.

And remember, also, that should the morning be VERY STORMY, the sale will be postponed one week.

200 Residence Lots, AND 16 HOUSES Will be offered for sale.

[illegible]

At Evanston:

[illegible]

At North Evanston,

[illegible]

TERMS OF SALE IN EVANSTON,

[illegible]

TERMS AT NORTH EVANSTON;

[illegible]

J. B. CHAMBERS, Auctioneer.

COAL.

COAL!

[illegible]

B. HOLBROOK, 104 LaSalle-st.

N. B.—Dealers will be treated with respectful consideration.

NORTH EVANSTON.

NORTH EVANSTON GROVE PROPERTY.

[illegible]

JOHN CULVER, No. 65 Clark-st. CORNER RANDOLPH-ST.

HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Broadway, New York.

Will reopen under new Management August 22d, For the reception of Guests.

[illegible]

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Cor. Irving Place and Sixteenth-st., NEW YORK.

[illegible] CHAS. B. FERRIN.

BETHESDA WATER.

BETHESDA SPRING WATER, Of Waukesha, Wis.

The remarkable specific for Diabetes and all other affections of the Kidneys. By the gallon, barrel, and from fountains, by the general agents, BUCK & RAYNER, Druggists, Chicago.

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY, 86 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE.

Rare Chance at Riverside.

[illegible]

LUMBER.

10,000,000 FEET.

[illegible]

SCALES.

VICTOR SCALES, VICTOR SCALE CO., MOLINE, ILL. Chicago House, 158 State-st.

HOWE'S SCALES.

[illegible]

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

DYHRENFURTH'S Practical Business COLLEGE, Nos. 116 and 118 Randolph-st.

[illegible]

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, Kankakee, Ill.

[illegible]

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

[illegible]

BRADFORD ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

[illegible]

Pennsylvania Military Academy, CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

[illegible] COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

[illegible]

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AT AUBURNDALE, MASS.

[illegible]

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

[illegible]

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

[illegible]

Collegiate and Commercial Institute.

[illegible]

STARCH.

DURYEAS' SATIN GLOSS STARCH. In 6-lb. Boxes and 1-lb. Paper.

TRY IT!

Gives a BEAUTIFUL WHITE and GLOSSY FINISH, besides rendering fabrics very durable.

USE IT ONCE AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER.

DURYEAS' SUPERIOR STARCH. Also for Laundry.

DURYEAS' IMPROVED CORN STARCH AND MAIZENA, MADE WITH GREAT CARE FROM THE CHOICEST CORN.

The Best in the World.

"PERFECTION OF QUALITY."

[illegible]

HENRY C. SMITH, Agent, 108 South Water-st., Chicago.

WM. DURYEA, General Agent, 49 & 51 Park-place, N. Y. City.

MUSIC BOOKS.

HOME CIRCLE. VOL. 1. HOME CIRCLE. VOL. 2. PIANISTS ALBUM. PIANOFORTE GEMS.

THE HOME CIRCLE SERIES,

[illegible]

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

ROOT'S SCHOOL For the Cabinet Organ.

[illegible]

By GEORGE F. ROOT.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

STOMACH BITTERS.

WALLACE'S TONIC STOMACH BITTERS

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Greenberg & Mark, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. Greenberg, who will continue the business of manufacturing Hoop Skirts at 166 Lake-st., is alone authorized to collect all the outstandings, and obligates himself to pay all the debts of the late firm.

S. GREENBERG, N. MARK.

Chicago, Aug. 4, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Copartnership Notice.

DUPEE & HAMMOND,

[illegible]

PILES.

PILES.

[illegible]

TRUSSES, ETC.

RUPTURE

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS PER YEAR OF SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

[illegible]

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1871.

THE BRIDEWELL COMMISSIONERS.

The Mayor, on Thursday evening, succeeded most effectually in showing the falsity of the professions of the majority of the Aldermen. Last Monday night these men, in rejecting the Mayor's nominations for the fourth time, protested that their opposition was not to the organization of the Bridewell, nor in the interest of Mansur, nor to perpetuate the present abominable system; but that it was exclusively to Messrs. Hammond, Davis, and Derrickson. They insisted that the Mayor should withdraw these men, and then they would vote for any other person he might nominate. Though no person believed there was any truth in these professions of the nineteen, though the public were satisfied that the majority was as really corrupt as its acts indicated, Mayor Mason wisely concluded to put these men to the test. He, therefore, withdrew Hammond, Derrickson, and Davis, and nominated Messrs. Mancel Talcott, Judge Grant Goodrich, and Murray Nelson. These are respectable citizens; are not thieves themselves, nor the companions of thieves; are not ward-bummers, political scallawags, drunkards, or loafers, whereupon Schintz and Schaffner, Tracy and Montgomery, the Powells, and Walsh and McGrath, Busse and McCaffrey, Schmitz and Schmidt—and the others, including honest John Buehler, voted against and rejected them.

Schintz and Walsh, of course, place their opposition to voting for the Mayor's nominations on the ground that the press cannot drive them to vote for a respectable man as Bridewell Commissioner! They defy the press, and insist that they will resist the confirmation of any man holding a higher moral, intellectual, or social standing than their own. The whole scheme of these men now stands confessed. Their plea that they objected to Hammond, Davis, and Derrickson because of the Mayor's persistence in presenting their names only, is falsified by their own record. Their real objection is to the class of men to whom the Mayor proposes to commit the charge of the Bridewell. They have no personal objection to Hammond, or Davis, or Goodrich, or Talcott, or any of the others, but they have an objection to the class to which these men belong. Schaffner, Tracy, Busse, and Schintz have nothing in sympathy with such men; their standard of a public officer is Montgomery, or McCaffrey, Walsh, or Schmitz. In their estimation McCauley would make a good man for Commissioner, duplicated by Schmidt or McGrath. But, primarily, they do not want any Commissioners at all. They want to preserve the present condition of things. They object to disturbing Mansur in the enjoyment of his official estate. If the Mayor would nominate Commissioners who would not change the present condition of things, then they might compromise by confirming any three of the nineteen whom the Mayor might select, or any three men, ex-Aldermen or others, whom the nineteen might designate. These nineteen, in addition to the selection of Mansur, have a controlling influence in the selection of the subordinate officers. They are all potential in procuring the release of friends and associates from the Bridewell; and, under the new law, all this patronage will be taken away. Aldermen who are "big Indians" in the slums and slews of the city, do not propose willingly to surrender their patronage, and hand over thieves, pickpockets, and vagrants to imprisonment, terminable only by payment of the fines in cash, or by hard and compensating labor. We hope the Mayor will not, in whatever selections he may make, abandon the policy of having only respectable men for the commission.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

We yesterday published the fact that the City Council, in purchasing a lot for a school house in the South Division, had ordered the purchase of one on Third avenue and Harrison street, 175 by 100 feet, for $64,000, and had rejected another lot in the same neighborhood, 200 by 100 feet, offered for $36,000, because an additional $5,000 was not included in the price. We took the pains to obtain from the Tax Commissioners' office the "cash value" at which these lots were assessed for taxable purposes, and the figures foot up $21,000.

A friend of the proposition to purchase these lots at $64,000 has furnished us with the following list of owners, with the cash or taxable valuation they place on the property. The list is as follows:

Campbell, 3 lots	25	feet	$22,000
McCloskey, 1 lot	25	feet	7,500
Greenebaum	37½	feet	[illegible]
Dr. Smith	37½	feet	13,000
Total	175	feet	$61,000
Assessed value			21,000
Difference in cash values			$43,000

The Assessor is sworn to return the cash value of all real estate and improvements, and he generally does so after consultation with the owners. These gentlemen have very patriotically brought to the attention of the Tax Commissioner an error in the valuation of their property, whereby it is assessed at less than one-third of its real value, to the great loss of revenue to the city. The city tax of 16 mills on $21,000 amounts only to $336, while these gentlemen say they ought to be taxed on $64,000, and pay a tax of $1,024. We hope the Tax Commissioner will correct the mistaken assessment.

RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

The good people of Portland, Me., had a grand railroad meeting in that city on July 26, and the next day a clam-bake. The occasion was to discuss the construction of the Portland, Rutland, Oswego & Chicago Railway—in other words, an air-line railway from Portland through New Hampshire, Vermont, and the State of New York, to Oswego, and thence to Chicago. Addresses were made by Governor Perham, Senator Hamlin, and various other gentlemen of New England and of New York. The bill proposed by Mr. Hamlin, at the last session of Congress, was earnestly advocated. That bill proposed to secure the construction of the road from Portland to Oswego by an issue of $30,000,000 of national bonds, which were to be a lien on the road until paid, principal and interest, and the government was to have the right of regulating the rates of transportation.

The people of Portland had as their guests several members of Congress and other public men, and there was a strong effort made to impress them with the desirableness of this road, its great national convenience, its certain guarantee against railroad combinations, consolidations, watering of stock, and other means, whereby the cost of transportation is increased. It is doubtful, however, whether the policy of loaning the national credit to build railroads can find much headway outside of the State of Maine. There are forty other States and Territories which may, with as much justice, demand the use of the national credit, and such a policy would convert our government into one grand national railway-constructing corporation, and the public bonds would become so valueless that it would take a car-load of them to pay for a mile of railway.

When the time shall come that the United States Government, in order to protect the people against the consolidated corporations of the country, shall be compelled to have railways belonging to the nation, it may be found more economical to take such roads as may be already constructed, like any other private property, for public use, paying therefor an actual and not a watered valuation. But that time has not come yet; and, greatly as the construction of a road from Oswego to Portland would aid Portland in her rivalry with Boston, we do not think it offers inducements sufficient for the General Government to become its builder.

Frankly, the people of Portland make a mistake in depending, however remotely, upon subsidies from the National Treasury. If they have confidence in the profitableness of the route, let them go to work at it themselves. Let them aid in repealing all taxes upon railroad construction, and take their chances of repaying themselves out of the earnings of the railway itself.

KENTUCKY.

The State election of Kentucky takes place next Monday. A very spirited campaign has been conducted on both sides. The Republicans have never entered upon so earnest and hopeful a political contest as now—not that they expect to elect Colonel Harlan Governor, as that is out of the question; but they do confidently expect to reduce the Democratic majority below what it has been for many years, and they also expect to elect a large minority of both branches of the Legislature, and a fair share of the county officers. In the last Legislature they had but 10 members out of 138. The growth of the Republican party in Kentucky is thus exhibited:

[illegible]

Grant	39,566
Seymour	115,890
Democratic majority	76,324

In 1869 the election was not contested with any vigor, and only 24,759 Republicans voted. In 1870—when the negroes voted for the first time, but by no means with their full strength—the aggregate vote for Congress stood:

Republican	51,561
Democratic	85,045
Democratic majority	33,484

This was a great gain over the vote of 1868. It is claimed that the colored vote was not out in full strength last August, and that they will do 10,000 better next Monday. A great many Republicans were so sensitive to negro voting that last year they voted for what was called the "white-man's ticket;" but they have all got over that nonsense, and now support Colonel Harlan and the equal rights ticket. The old rebels have been so hard pressed in the campaign that they have repudiated the "New Departure," and refuse to "accept the situation" or give up the "lost cause." Like Jeff. Davis and Alex. Stephens, they accept nothing, but confidently look forward to the time when the Democratic party will be in power, to carry out the purpose of 1861, and dissolve the Union—"by peaceable secession."

A correspondent, writing from Louisville, says:

"It is a fact that many influential Democrats in every quarter of the State, have come out openly for Harlan. Wherever he has been, he has received assurances of the support of men who have heretofore acted with the Democratic [illegible] ... will be proud."

A SICK HOUSE OF LORDS.

When the British House of Lords, after having been snubbed by Gladstone in the matter of the Army bill, proposed to censure the Premier for his rude behavior, the outside world could not do less than acquiesce in the proposal. That is, the Lords having been severely snubbed, it was no more than just that the Lords should be allowed to express their joint and several indignation toward the man, or the Cabinet, that had committed the offence. The general opinion, among those who cared not a great whether Earl Granville or the Duke of Richmond came out ahead in the fight, was that, if the Lords were not allowed to have a hand in the passage of a measure, they ought, in common fairness, to be allowed to console themselves with a soreness and a resolution or two. We make a strong point, in this country, of allowing the minority party that privilege, and the annual volume of Jeremiads of the Democratic conventions are among the most eloquent as well as the most bulky contributions to our literature. When, in this country, a party becomes a practical nonentity, it is always allowed, and, indeed, expected, to console itself with votes of censure *ad libitum*, even as the unfortunate eunuchs of Oriental nations are allowed indulgences and immunities which are denied to more powerful and more dangerous subjects of the realm.

Accordingly, when the Duke of Richmond announced, with lightning in his eye, that he would, on a certain evening, move a vote of censure against the government, on account of the Queen's letter, no feeling was created, even in this country, where people are generally friendly to the Gladstone government. It is not for proud Peers of the realm to kiss the rod which smites them; and a resolution deprecatory of all such smiting struck the public as being an eminently fitting thing for the Peers to do. What was the general surprise, then, to learn that the indignation of the noble Barons, Earls, and Viscounts, Marquises, Dukes, and all that, had fallen short of its mark, the resolution lacking eighty votes of a passage! And this, after floods of burning eloquence from such men—we beg their pardon, such Lords—as Richmond, Derby, Russell, Cairns, Salisbury and Romilly! The question had been, after Gladstone's flank movement around the House of Lords, what that venerable body was good for, if not to defeat bills from the House of Commons; and the natural answer was, To pass votes of censure. But now the Lords have proved themselves a failure even in this comparatively trifling sphere of duty, and the conundrum will have to await future developments for an answer.

Perhaps, however, the principal explanation of the failure of the vote of censure, on this particular occasion, may be found in two facts connected with the *coup d'etat* on the Army bill. The first of these is that the Lords had not really rejected the bill when the action of the Ministry was taken. The bill, having passed the Commons, had come up for a second reading, and an amendment was adopted delaying the passage to a second reading until certain information, which the House demanded, should be received. The main feature of the bill, when it reached the Lords, provided for the abolition of the purchase system; and it had probably become evident to Gladstone that this would never find its way through the House. There had not been, nevertheless, a positive rejection of the reform—only a kind of patronizing hostility that told him he could not look for much co-operation from the hereditary assembly in this any more than in his other proposed reforms.

The other fact is, that the Crown had plenary power in the matter. The present system of promotion by purchase owes its existence to a royal warrant from the present monarch. Parliament passed an act, early in Victoria's reign, legalizing the purchase of commissions, under such circumstances and subject to such regulations as the Queen should specify in her royal warrant, issued for the purpose. The discretion was with her the same as it had been with her predecessors, back to Edward the Black Prince, who first invented the system. All she asked (being a liberal monarch in all things, excepting those which pertain to £. s. d.,) was for the legislative body to delegate to her a privilege which other monarchs had taken as of their own right. Gladstone's *coup d'etat* (so called) consisted in the relinquishment of that right. The warrant specifying rates and regulations for the transfer of commissions by purchase (and the rates are already generally disregarded) is simply to be withdrawn, or so modified as effectually to discourage the practice.

Incidentally, also, it may be mentioned that the unfavorable vote in the House of Lords was taken when 197 members of that body were absent, and when a majority of the few in attendance were of the classes known as "Pitt's Peers," or "Disraeli's Peers," who are looked down upon by the genuine simon pure blue-bloods as "white trash" by the first families of Virginia in the palmiest days of the chivalry. It is not at all unlikely that the fact of these upstarts taking such an occasion for procuring a decision on so important a question had its influence upon the subsequent action of their Graces and their Lordships. The earnest and urgent voice of the public press for the very action which Gladstone took in the case—the *Times*, *News*, and *Telegraph* all joining in this voice—is also worthy of note, together with the unquestioned feeling of the army and the public in favor of the reform; but, then, what difference should this make with the House of Lords?

When it has nothing else to write about the *New York Herald* falls back on the Presidential chances in 1872, and ciphers out a column or more of calculations, showing that, if certain States vote one way, it will produce a different result than if they vote some other way. The *Herald* always winds up by showing that, if the Democrats can carry all the States it sets down for them, they will elect the next President. A day or two ago it tried its hand, for the fiftieth time within a year, to figure out a Democratic victory, and in order to accomplish that tough job it coolly puts down New Hampshire, Indiana, Nevada, Florida, West Virginia, Missouri, and Arkansas as certain for whoever the Democrats may nominate! But, with the aid of all those Republican States, it is still short of the requisite vote to elect a Democratic President. It overcomes the difficulty by transferring Ohio, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Texas from the Republican column to the "doubtful," and then estimates that the Democrats will carry half of them. It says that if they carry all the eighteen States it first names—including such States as New Hampshire, Indiana, Nevada, Arkansas, West Virginia, Missouri, etc., and also Ohio or Pennsylvania, or some other reliable Republican States, they will win. We should not wonder. But, suppose they don't carry them, what then? Even the *Herald* is "stumped" to answer that question, and can only answer:

"No one can say what may happen between the present time and the fall of 1872 to change or give new life to political issues; but if there should be no great change and nothing to stir the public mind very much, the result of the Presidential contest will depend upon strictly party issues and the relative strength of parties."

The *Herald*, of course, sets down the State of New York as sure for the Democratic nominee. But is that certain? Have the New York Ribbonmen riots and the Tammany robberies tended to strengthen that party in public confidence and power? Remember they only carried New York for Seymour—their most popular man—by 10,000 majority in a vote of 849,766. The Republicans have a better prospect of carrying the State of New York than the Democrats have of carrying any of the States the *Herald* marks as "doubtful."

Soldiers of the War of 1812.

The number of applications for bounty for the war of 1812, already passed, is 29,000. The Third Auditor estimates the whole number of applications at 40,000. Commissioner Van Aernam, in his report to Congress, said that they would not exceed 5,000. He and the other claim agents knew better. A greater swindle on the government was never practised than to pension the sixty-day home guards and their widows, of the petty war of 1812–15, on the National Treasury. Some five millions of dollars per year will be filched from the Treasury for a number of years, and divided among the claim agents and their clients, most of whom are in comfortable circumstances, and none of whom have proper claims to be supported out of the National Treasury.

David A. Wells was once a protectionist; so was THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Whether this return to their first love, now partial, will be temporary, or permanent and entire, is a matter of conjecture; or, rather, perhaps, of profit and loss.—*Chicago Journal.*

In the first place, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has not been a protectionist paper since we have had any knowledge of it. In 1855, '56, and '57 the free trade tariff of 1846 was producing more revenue than was needed, and was successively reduced, particularly by the agency of Mr. Banks. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE approved of all those reductions, which brought the tariff down to an average rate, on duty-paying goods, of less than 15 per cent. When the war commenced in 1861, the whole revenue laws were changed to meet the extraordinary exigencies of the government; but this paper never approved the levying of any tax or duty for the purpose of enabling one branch of business to overcharge and plunder the rest, and that is precisely what "protection" means. Since the war ended the necessity for the frightful scale of war duties that were imposed has also ended. All this the *Journal* well knows, but it serves its mean and dishonest purpose to misrepresent facts. But it only deceives the more ignorant of its own readers by such perversions.

We have labored from the beginning, and shall to the end, to encourage manufactures in this city, and everywhere throughout the country, and, to do this more effectually, shall endeavor to remove every legal obstruction to their growth. The greatest of these is the protective tariff. It weighs like an incubus on every industry. There is not a manufacturer in Chicago, nor in Illinois, to whom the tariff is not a positive injury. It may be that some producers of pig and railroad iron may think they are benefited, but no one man can claim to be benefited by that which injures the entire community. The highwayman may boast of the plunder he extorts from travellers, but even the highwayman suffers when other robbers are permitted to plunder him. We know that, among all classes of persons, and particularly among manufacturers who want cheap coal, cheap iron, cheap lumber, cheap machinery, cheap transportation, and who want an increase in the consumption of all the articles they produce, there is not only a strong feeling, but a strong determination to effect, as soon as possible, a repeal of every tax on American industry, and protection that is not levied exclusively for revenue.

The New York *World* has very shamefully undertaken to whitewash the rottenness of Tammany, and to turn aside public indignation by raising false issues. Its last dodge is to argue that most, if not all, the gigantic and interminable swindling bills of Ingersoll, Garvey, Keyser, and Smith, and their partners, Tweed, Hall, Sweeney, Connolly & Co., had been published long ago in an advertising circular called the *Transcript* which nobody but the ring ever sees, and also, afterwards, in the journal of the proceedings of the Board of Auditors, etc. But what has all this to do with the revelations of stealing and swindling made public by the New York *Times*? If Tammany so published the accounts as to create no attention and to cover up their robberies, how does that act exculpate them for the stealing they practised? It is certain that nobody discovered the grand larceny that had been committed—not even the *World*—from the opaque manner in which the receipts and expenditures had been published.

The only questions which the public cares to have answered are these: Are the statements of expenditures made public in the *Times* true? If true, may not the city recover a few of the stolen millions? And, lastly, ought not the Democratic administration of New York, which has perpetrated those astounding peculations and thefts, be utterly overthrown and banished forever from all offices of profit or honor? Those are the points in which the tax-payers feel an interest.

The voting population of the city of New York, according to the late census, as prepared at the Census Office in Washington, gives the following totals:

Native-born voters	71,342
Irish-born voters	85,442
German-born voters	41,72[illegible]
Other foreign nationalities	16,0[illegible]
Total	194,809

The telegraphic despatch stated the native voters at only 17,342; but this was an obvious transposition of the 7 and 1. The total number of voters of foreign birth is 113,266, being a majority over the native-born of 41,924, and showing that New York is completely under the control of Europeans. Of the native-born voters nine-tenths are Republican in politics. Of the foreigners nine-tenths do the bidding of the Tammany thief-club. It is the union of the German with the Irish that has delivered the honest tax-payers of New York into the tender mercies of Bill Tweed and his cormorant tax-eaters.

Many readers have confounded the appointment of Judge Fraser, of Indiana, as Commissioner, under the Washington Treaty with Great Britain, with the office of Arbitrator, which has not yet been filled, but it is reported will be tendered to Charles Francis Adams. The treaty created two tribunals, one called a Board of Arbitrators, to meet at Geneva, in Switzerland, to settle the Alabama claims, and the other a Board of Commissioners to settle the claims other than the Alabama, growing out of the war. This latter commission is to sit in Washington, and Judge Fraser is a member of it, and is excellently well qualified by talent, legal learning, experience, and integrity to perform his part honestly and properly.

The King of Fiji has formed a Ministry composed mainly of Englishmen, and, in a letter to the King of the Sandwich Islands, thus explains the cause of his action:

"The large number of Europeans flocking to my dominions, the advent of an ocean postal service calling at a port in my kingdom, and other matters, have rendered it imperative that I should secure the services of Europeans accustomed to the forms of government obtaining in more favored and highly civilized countries."

His Fijian Majesty fails to state whether the change in the forms of his government involves a change in the forms of his diet. Is anthropophagy "played out?" Is roast beef, rare, to take the place of the succulent baked missionary? Is the King of the Cannibal Islands to become a myth, and the stirring refrain of "Hoky poky winky wum" to sink into oblivion? It is to be feared that Thokambau has become infected with the fell spirit of modern civilization, and has abandoned a time-honored custom of his race. But, if he has not thus degenerated, we would suggest to him the advisability of devouring his European Ministry whenever he shall become tired of them. Such a procedure would be gratifying to him in both a gustatory and a political way; and what greater honor could an average Caucasian crave than to be entombed in a royal mausoleum?

The discussion of the Sunday question in Cincinnati has already become seven times hotter than any political discussion, even in that much arguing city. The newspapers have a dozen leaders a day on the subject, the *Gazette* taking the "Puritanical" view of the question, and the *Commercial* falling in with the free-thinking (and, for that matter, free-doing) element which favors an abolition of the Sabbath laws. The latter journal, wishing to illustrate the absurdity of Sabbatarianism, as enforced by the Old Testament, cites Exodus xxxv, 2, 3:

"*Six days shall work be done, but on the seventh day there shall be to you an holy day, a sabbath of rest to the Lord; whosoever doeth work therein shall be put to death.*"

"YE SHALL KINDLE NO FIRE THROUGHOUT YOUR HABITATIONS UPON THE SABBATH DAY."

The last of these paragraphs is capitalized for extra emphasis, but it cannot be used to excite much antagonism against the Mosaic code so long as the present torrid weather continues.

From a statement published in the Rockford *Gazette* we learn that the *Register* of that place is in the hands of the Sheriff, on an execution for debt. It was generally supposed to be one of the most flourishing and lucrative country newspapers in the State. The *Gazette* says:

"We understand that the Sheriff's sale is made to satisfy a claim of Mrs. Daugherty, widow of the former proprietor of the *Register*. There are also other heavy debts against the concern.

"Every one conversant with the circumstances knows that this disastrous failure has been brought about by the grossest incapacity and mismanagement on the part of the management thereof. The *Register* was doing well at the time of the consolidation. Most of the heavy manufacturers, who have large amounts of printing executed, were directly interested therein—for nearly two years it had no opposition; and yet, in less than twenty months from the date of the consolidation, it has run over a thousand dollars behind—not provided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent to the stockholders. This we happen to know personally."

In the list of American cities graded according to population, Pittsburgh is set down as the sixteenth in size, when, as a matter of fact, it is the tenth, and stands ahead of San Francisco; and, instead of being next after Cleveland, it really is next after New Orleans. What is called Pittsburgh in the census tables is merely that portion of the city lying in the forks of the Ohio and west of the bluffs. It bears very much the same relation to Pittsburgh that the South Division does to Chicago. On the north side of the Allegheny River there reside 53,180 Pittsburghers, in addition to the 86,076 that reside on the south side of it. And then, across the Monongahela River there are 10,000 more Pittsburghers; and along the Allegheny, west of the bluffs, there are 10,000 more inhabitants. The actual population of Pittsburgh is not less than 160,000, were the parts consolidated.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The lock and dam in the Illinois River at Henry will not be completed before October.

—Ephraim Miers, of Cheney's Grove, in McLean County, killed thirty rattlesnakes on his farm one day last week.

IOWA.

Mr. Russell has retired from the editorship of the Davenport *Gazette*, and been succeeded by Mr. Potter, lately of the Omaha *Republican*.

—At Davenport, a few days ago, Martin Rapp went to the river to bathe, and, in endeavoring to pull off his boot, broke his leg.

—In Scott County, recently, a girl sued a man for seduction, laying her damages at $10,000. The man offered to marry her, which offer was accepted, and everybody connected with the affair is now happy, except the girl's lawyer, who is endeavoring to discover where the $1,000 he has gone that he was to have on condition that he won the case.

—The Anamosa *Eureka* says that, while some men were at work in a cemetery near the town, they came upon a pair of striped snakes and their young. The reptiles immediately took refuge in a stump, and, after a time, the old ones were despatched, but the young ones had unaccountably become *non est*. Upon examination, however, it was found that the little fellows, twenty in number, and some six inches in length, had "scooted" down the throats of the parent snakes, and, upon being dislodged, they showed as much activity as ever.

WISCONSIN.

The Janesville *Gazette* reports that a woman named Abbott, of the town of Harmony, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself in the river on Monday, but was rescued. The cause given was, that the storm of Sunday had destroyed her husband's tobacco crop, and he had got drunk, and, as she supposed, gone to Kansas.

MINNESOTA.

At St. Cloud, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Axie M. Davis, wife of the Hon. C. F. Davis, committed suicide. Judge Davis rose at about 5 o'clock, and went to his place of business, first inquiring of his wife as to her health, and how she had rested through the night. She replied that she was no better. On returning to his residence after about half an hour, he found her dead on the kitchen floor, with her throat cut from ear to ear. Mrs. D. had been for a long time in very feeble health, had suffered from almost total loss of sight, and was at times much depressed in mind.

OHIO.

The total amount of the guarantee fund of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition is, thus far, $45,800.

—The Columbus (O.) *Journal* says: "Cincinnatians find their ice-water fountain a great convenience. It has nearly broken up the trade of the whiskey saloons, where they used to charge twenty-five cents for an 11 o'clock nip, with a glass of ice-water. As it is now, every Cincinnatian may carry a small flask of whiskey, bought at wholesale, and take his nip and his ice-water at the fountain. The only objection we see to it is that it is likely to increase the consumption of intoxicating liquors."

THE TERRITORIES.

In Denver, Colorado, 57 business edifices and 443 dwellings have been erected during the past year. By far the largest number of lots disposed of during that period have been sold to actual settlers or residents, who have built or design to build on them. In the same period the population has increased by about 3,000, and now numbers 9,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some young ladies now wear small mirrors set in gold hung on their necklaces, instead of lockets.

—Augusta, Ga., has made a raid on the cyprians, and put them to work on the public streets.

—The street car companies of San Francisco, on their own motion, have reduced the passenger fare from 6½ to 5 cents.

—Valuable gold mines have been discovered in Monroe County, Tenn. General Vaughan calls for a hundred hands to work the mines.

—A newspaper correspondent travelling in North Carolina was amazed at a lady who borrowed a "chaw of terbacker" from him.

—Many of the Japanese students who came to the United States last fall, having acquired the ordinary English branches, are now seeking the technical schools. They desire to become familiar with the methods of American engineering.

—An Eastern exchange says: "A favorite amusement of the belles of New Bedford in the winter is sliding down hill on a codfish. On a moonlight night hundreds of young ladies, belonging to the oldest and most respected families of that ancient town may be seen participating in this healthy and innocent recreation."

—A religious paper prints the following paragraph: "It is asked of all newspapers, desiring the spread of truth and the destruction of error, that they publish this request and prayer to Almighty Power, that on the three first Sunday nights in October, 1871, there shall appear in the heavens a distinct light in the shape of a great cross;" and, furthermore, all good people are urged to pray earnestly for this miraculous sign.

—The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* says: "The Kickapoos are said to be a very patriotic people. They couldn't see the glorious Fourth go by without a celebration. They therefore came down to within three miles of our city, danced the scalp dance and returned, taking 400 horses along upon which they had no claim, and the brands of which they had failed to record."

—Not many miles from Boston a certain farmer owned a contrary horse. While driving home with a load of hay some time since the horse concluded not to move any further; whereupon the farmer pulled out a small quantity of the hay, placed it under the horse and set fire to it. The fire had the desired effect, for it obliged the horse to move. He started forward just enough to clear the flames, and the entire load, with the wagon, was destroyed, the farmer having as much as he could do to clear the horse from the wagon in season to save his life.

—One fisherman stole a live lobster from the trap or "pot" of another. The thief being arrested pleaded that the lobster being a "wild animal," a criminal prosecution could not be maintained, as by the common law "wild animals" are nobody's property. The Justice (in an English court) decided against the thief, thus adjudging that a lobster under such circumstances is not a wild animal. Another case, "held under advisement," is that of a man fined for appropriating a hive of bees. The Justice withheld his decision, "there being a variety of points that suggested themselves to his mind with reference to the ownership of wild animals."

—The total number of immigrants who arrived in the Dominion from all quarters, during the calendar year 1870, was 68,000. The total expenditure for immigration and quarantine, purposes by the Dominion during the past year was $78,000.00. In addition to this sum Ontario spent on immigration $54,100, and Quebec $18,331—making a total of over $150,000 expended during the year. The capital stock of [illegible] by the Dominion authorities [illegible]. The number of immigrants who passed through the Dominion was 64,818 against [illegible] in 1869. The number who remained in Canada was 24,706, against [illegible] the previous year.

PERSONAL.

It is stated that Secretary Robeson will be married to Mrs. Aulick about November 15.

—The coming of age of Lord Burleigh, eldest son of the Marquis of Exeter, was recently celebrated in England in a manner worthy of the "olden time."

—President Thiers, it is said, remarked, on reading the impudent manifesto of the Comte de Chambord, "A good day's work for the Republicans! There is one pretender the less."

—The Trustees of Hamilton College have granted Professor Edward North leave of absence, that he may visit Greece, and have requested him to write the history of the college from its foundation.

—M. Pouyer-Quertier is said to be the hardest worked man in France at the present time. Prince Bismarck insists upon his signature being affixed to every bill of exchange. The signatures already given by the Minister, if placed in a line, would reach 10 miles.

—It is stated that most of the contributors of the *Rappel* are now in London, and are about to start a newspaper there, under the auspices of Victor Hugo, with whom they are in communication. There are now 26 members of the Commune in London.

—On the evening of the 3d of July the Pope was seized with sickness, followed by a fainting fit, and on the 10th of July he became seriously ill, and was insensible for more than half an hour. The sickness and fainting fits have become very serious, and the least observant of the courtiers are now alarmed.

—Miss M. E. Doyott owns and edits a paper at New Rochelle, N. Y., called the *Pioneer*. She is about 16 years old. [illegible] publisher, foreman, cashier, mail-clerk, and also fills several other positions of responsibility about the institution. She is assisted by two boy type-setters. She has conducted the paper for about two years, or since she became an orphan.

RAILROADS.

The Leavenworth railroad depot will be the largest west of St. Louis, and is to cost $60,000.

—The telegraphic announcement of the consolidation of all the California railroads appears to have been confirmed. The more incredible rumor of the purchase or lease of the Central Pacific Road (the main line from San Francisco to Salt Lake) by the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the New York *Tribune* is assured upon the best authority, utterly untrue.

—The Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad Company was organized at Pittsburgh, July 28, by the election of the following officers: President, W. O. Hughart; Secretary, John H. Page, Jr.; Treasurer, W. H. Iams; Directors, James Laughlin, Jr., W. D. Wood, and George F. McLane, of Pittsburgh, and W. Keyser, F. H. Garrett, and W. F. Burns, of Baltimore.

—The Jacksonville (Ill.) *Journal* says:

"The splendid iron bridge on the Louisville branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad is about finished. Its entire length is over 1,300 feet. There are two draw spans, each 160 feet in length, three spans of 100 feet in length, and all the other spans averaging 120 feet in length; making in all 1,400 feet. The bridge crosses the Illinois River at Grand Pass, two miles above Pearl Landing. The road will be in running order by September 1. The track is already laid, and the road finished from Mexico to Louisiana, a distance of fifty-one miles, and will be used for travel on Tuesday next. The tracklaying was finished on Friday of last week. The track will be finished between Roodhouse and the Illinois River in ten days. Everything about the road has been built in the most complete and substantial manner, and, connecting with the North Missouri Road at Mexico, it will form one of the most important roads to the West."

—The St. Paul *Pioneer* of the 2d says:

"General George B. Sargent, of Duluth, financial agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, passed through our city for his home, yesterday, on his return from a visit to the financial centres of Europe, where he had been in the interest of the road for eighteen months. We learn from General Sargent that, in response to the inducements presented, a commission has been appointed by the leading bankers of Germany and Austria, who are now on a visit to this country for the purpose of examining the road, and the country through which it passes, and from which it must draw its support, upon which they are to make a report for the guidance of the bankers in their future action. The commission consists of the following gentlemen: [illegible] ... They are expected at Duluth on Monday next. There they will be joined by General Sargent. A trip will first be made over the line of the road to the Red River country, returning by the St. Paul and Pacific to this city, where it is probable the party will remain two or three days prior to their departure for San Francisco and Puget Sound, where the labors of the commission will end."

POLITICAL.

The Hon. David A. Wells has declined the office of Commissioner of Insurance in Connecticut, tendered him by Governor Jewell under the bill passed at the recent session of the Legislature.

—The Governor of West Virginia has appointed J. M. Bennett, General J. J. Jackson, and A. W. Campbell, Commissioners to treat with Virginia on the subject of the latter's debt, and West Virginia's liability for a portion of it.

—The New York newsboys, with a keen eye to business, were calling out in the streets, last Saturday afternoon, "Here's the *Times* extry—got Oakey Hall's escape to Europe." The Mayor's wife and daughter took passage in the steamer Calabria for Liverpool in the earlier part of the day, and this fact had been perverted into the flight of the Mayor himself.

—There is a bill before the Rhode Island Legislature to compel every voter to go to the polls and vote at every election of which notice shall have been previously given. And, if any elector is sick, his ballot, put in a sealed envelope and signed by his own hand, shall be received, registered, put in the ballot-box, and counted.

—General Garfield was in Washington a day or two ago. Being interviewed on the political situation in Ohio, he says that the Republicans in that State feel confident of electing their State ticket next fall. They have not yet opened the campaign, but will begin work on the 24th of August throughout the State, from Cincinnati to the lake. Twenty meetings will be held on that day. The Democrats have suffered a heavy loss in the death of Vallandigham, who was about the only prominent man in the party in Ohio who was thoroughly in earnest about the "New Departure" doctrine, which drags heavily in the canvass without his powerful advocacy. General Garfield says that, while the success of the Republican State ticket is regarded as certain, there is danger that the Democrats may receive a majority in the Legislature, which would give them a United States Senator in place of the Hon. John Sherman, and also the rearranging of the Congressional districts. It is regarded as unfortunate that the friends of the several Republican candidates for the Senatorship are bringing the question into the present canvass, and endeavoring to control the County Conventions, in order to secure the nomination of members of the Legislature pledged to vote for their favorites. This inaugurates local contests in the party, which, if continued, will endanger its success in the close counties.

CROPS.

Babbage, the banker-farmer in Butler County, Iowa, is harvesting 1,200 acres of wheat with seven reapers and 50 men.

—The Sioux City (Iowa) *Journal* says: "Wheat in the Elkhorn Valley, we are told, will hardly average more than five bushels to the acre. It was put in too shallow, and was unable to withstand the winds. Corn is looking splendidly, though the effects of the recent severe wind storms are observable."

—The Rochester (Minn.) *Post* says: "Probably one-third of the crop of 1870, in Olmsted County, was lost by careless or bad stacking, or not stacking at all before the wet spell which succeeded harvest. Our wheat crop that would have reached 3,000,000 bushels, was reduced to 1,000,000 by carelessness—an actual loss of $500,000 to the farmers of this county."

A Spinning Wheel for Mrs. President Grant.

From a Belfast (Ireland) Paper.

Some months ago the idea of presenting a spinning wheel to Mrs. Grant, wife of President Grant, similar to those manufactured by Mr. James McCreery for the Queen, Countess Spencer, Mrs. Gladstone, and others, was conceived, and Dr. Rea, American Consul, Belfast, was applied to by the Secretary of the Belfast Linen Trade Committee to know if Mrs. Grant would be willing to receive it as a specimen of a machine which was formerly much used as an instrument of domestic industry, but which the progress of invention has rendered now of no practical use. Dr. Rea at once wrote Mrs. Grant, and shortly afterwards an official letter was received, of which the following is an extract: "I have now to say that your letter has been transmitted to Mrs. Grant, and I have been requested to say that she feels herself much honored by the request that has been made through the Belfast Linen Trade Committee, and will take great pleasure in receiving through you this testimonial illustrative of the industry of Ireland." The wheel was at once taken in hand by Mr. McCreery, and was on yesterday formally handed over to Dr. Rea for transmission to Mrs. Grant. It will be on view at the American Consulate for a few days prior to its being forwarded to its destination, and is well deserving of an inspection. It is composed chiefly of Irish oak highly polished, and ornamented with gilt stars and bog oak shamrocks. On the stock is a very handsome silver plate with the motto and crest of the United States engraved in a superior style. A tasteful boquet of artificial flowers—the rose, shamrock and thistle—is placed in the top on the rock bearer, and some very superior flax is placed on the rock ready for use. The wheel is a perfect gem of skill and perseverance. It may be mentioned as an illustration of the practical use of these wheels, that some yarn spun by Her Majesty on the wheel presented to her by Mr. McCreery, was forwarded a short time ago to the Ulster Linen and Damask Company to be manufactured into handkerchiefs.

Plagues on the War-Path—Wholesale Robbery in the Settlements—Towns Sacked on the Upper Missouri.

From the St. Louis Times, August 3.

Intelligence received from Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri, dated 15th July, announces the arrival of an express from Cow Island, under charge of one Courtney. On his last trip up he was attacked by a war party of these red skins, and the express robbed of all that they could carry off, and the balance burned. A few days previously they sacked a town about fifty miles below Benton, and tore down the stockade to raft themselves across the river. They have stolen every horse at Camp Cook and shot a man named Conitz. Every place on the river between Benton and Cow Island has been pillaged and destroyed by these devils, whose raids strike terror into the inhabitants who flee before their approach. Their main camp is now across the line on British Territory, from which they make incursions upon the settlements. They declare their intention to clean the whites out this winter. The Sioux are running the Crows, and last week the Crows killed sixteen Sioux on the upper Judith. The Gros Ventres have moved up to the Marias. The Crows, Gros Ventres and Piegans say that the Sioux will own their country this winter, and hence they are anxious to make peace with the Blackfeet and neighboring tribes for their own safety.

BERLIN.

The Season of Anniversaries—Switzerland's Complaint of the New Boundaries—Interchange of Royal Hospitalities—French Feeling Toward Italy—New York Riots.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, July 17.

We are now enjoying a season of comparative quiet in Berlin, as the directors of national and political affairs are generally absent, taking their summer vacation. The King is at Ems, Bismark is at Barzin, and most of the other notables are at the different watering places or else travelling in Switzerland or the Rhine country. The time is being improved (as we have about entered on the first anniversary of the declaration of war) to recall the scenes of last summer, and the changes that have since taken place. The interview between the King and Benedetti, which occurred on the 13th; the return of the King to Berlin and his enthusiastic reception on the 15th; and the first preparations for the movement of the army, are as vivid in the minds of the people as on the day when they occurred. By the press, the pulpit, and the public in every capacity, this is made a time of recollection and thanksgiving. I can remember very distinctly the great crowds which swarmed around the royal palace every night, singing the "Guard on the Rhine," and other patriotic tunes; the continual crowds in the streets and beer gardens; the first orders from the War Department for the reporting of citizens subject to bear arms; the call for horses, wagons, trappings, teamsters, harness-makers, military-tailors, nurses, &c.; the swarming of the streets for days with soldiers from all parts of Germany, and with teams, cannon, &c.; the joy with which the news was received that Bavaria had ordered the movement of her forces—an event which, in the minds of many persons, settled the result of the war; and finally the anxiety with which the people, in the four following weeks, waited for the first news from the scene of action. Everything is now very different here, except the recollection. Berlin sits quietly on her lately-acquired eminence, not altogether unconscious of the uncertainty of it.

This is the season for assemblies and anniversaries, such as the month of May is in New York. They are generally held in some centre of travel or some pleasant resort, where they can catch or attract the people who are now at leisure, or on the wing. A general Stage Congress of all Germany is to meet to-day at Weimar, in the Thuringian Forest. Among the subjects for discussion is the governmental concession to theatres, theatre discipline, the founding of a society for the relief and pensioning of worthy and needy actors, &c. Of interest will be the contest between those who are striving to elevate the standard of stage morals and dramatic taste, and the managers of the popular and restaurant theatres, which are so common in Berlin, and which have degraded the stage in Germany almost below that of France. There is quite a split on this subject in the delegation that goes from here. The lawyers of Germany are to have an assembly in Stuttgart, commencing on the 28th of August, when important papers on several important subjects are to be read by the ablest men in the profession. It is much to be regretted that at these assemblies there are not shorthand reporters to give the proceedings to the public. It would seem very odd for a German newspaper to publish a "speech" or a scientific lecture. Nobody accordingly gets any advantage from these assemblies except those who attend them. If their proceedings are published at all, it is in yearly reports of the learned scientific societies, in great volumes like our Senate or Smithsonian reports, or else in the scientific reviews, which are accessible only to the learned. This is one great reason why everything like culture is here kept in the higher classes, and why there is so much difference between the classes. If it were in America, these discussions, as also many of the inimitable university lectures, which now benefit only the handful of hearers, would be scattered all through the country. There are no popular scientific journals or reviews like the *North American* or the different American Church reviews; but everything of this kind is strictly professional. Among the other gatherings at this time there is to be a great assembly of the Poles at Lemberg, on the 15th of August, their object being to unite and organize for the bringing about of the supremacy of their people in the Austrian Empire. A large attendance is expected from most parts of Poland and Silesia. The Social Democrats are to have a congress in Dresden, commencing their discussions on the 12th of August, also the opponents of Papal infallibility are to have a general meeting in Munich a month later, probably in September. One of the most important assemblies of the year, however, is the International Custom Congress, which is to be held here about the middle of August under the Presidency of Delbruck and the co-operation of Michaelis. Representatives from all the European governments are expected to be present, and to discuss all matters pertaining to financial politics. Chief among their efforts will be a uniform classification of objects of tariff. The subject is in a great state of entanglement now, and badly needs readjustment. Germany will put in her efforts for low tariffs between the nations, as she has so much work to export, on the sale of which her people depend for employment. She wants especially to get better terms with Russia, which would then be the outflow for the over-productiveness of intelligent German industry. The Russians depend for nearly everything they have of civilization on this commerce with Germany, and yet they are about to shut their doors on it, that they may learn to do something themselves.

There are great difficulties in the way of trade between Germany, France, and even other countries, arising out of the late war. The Swiss are making a great ado about the boundaries, which throw them more on a dependence upon Germany than they were before. Previous to the late regulations their railroads joined directly on to those of the French. Now, however, the northern cantons have only German outlets, instead of the previous competition of both the French and the Germans for their extensive trade. An effort is being made to insure freedom from hinderance by Germany to the passing of the Swiss commerce through Alsace. The intercourse between the different parts of France, and the channels of trade with France in general, are also still much interrupted. It is estimated that over 24,000 cars have been captured or destroyed during the war, which alone is a serious drawback. The postage system between France and Germany is also in a state of irregulation. The French have raised the charges for mail matter, while the Germans continue to forward it at the old rates. Both countries, however, rejoice at the payment of the first half milliard by the French, and the freeing of three of the departments by the Germans.

The Germans are a little irritated that the Crown Prince and his wife were not entertained during their visit to London in the royal palace, instead of at the hotel of the Minister of Prussia. It is very unfortunate that on a subject on which their is so much sensitiveness as court etiquette, there should be such a lack of understanding among those who ought to know, or such indefiniteness as to what is appropriate. The only significance of the visit of the Crown Prince was to test the state of feeling in England toward Prussia, and if possible to better it; and England certainly had no good reason at this time to defeat such an object. The Germans are glad to see, however, that the reception by the English people was more cordial than that by the Royal House. The parade of princely visits and of royal hospitality is a very common way to promote friendship and peace between the nations. The Austrian Prince Imperial has just made a stately visit to Prague, hoping thereby to conciliate the Czechian opposition; but this visit, also, it is estimated, has not turned out any too favorably. There have been frequent other visits of this kind of late,—visits between Turkey and Russia, between Russia and Prussia, between Italy and Austria (in prospect), between Brazil and England, &c., &c. The successor to the throne of Russia, is now with Bismark at Barzin; the Czar is with, or was to have been with, King William at Ems; and a general interchange of like friendliness is being kept up between the different State Chancellors and Ambassadors as perhaps at no previous time.

It is hard to tell in what direction the signs of war are pointing now. The hostile winds are so blowing from all quarters that the weathercock is very uncertain. Strong fears are entertained of a rupture between France and Italy, especially since the alleged letter of Thiers to the Pope proves to have been forged. The French of all parties feel that Italy ought to be severely chastised for her ingratitude. Owing her independence and all she is to France, she ignobly left France in the lurch when she sorely needed help against Prussia. France feels insulted, too, that the Italians went to Rome without permission, and she is in continual fear, also, for the loss of Savoy and Nizza. To redeem her honor, and make her situation better in the south, she may, therefore, attempt a crusade against Italy, under the pretext of restoring the Pope to his independence. The Pope's Zouaves have been received into the French army, where, while still preserving the old Papal uniform, they constitute a regular regiment (the Fifth Zouave Regiment). The haste, too, with which the French are reconstructing their army is thought to augur something evil; for evidently they can be preparing their troops for no other object than Italy, seeing that it will be yet many years before they can hope to measure arms with Germany. Some fear that France will make an alliance with Austria for this purpose; for Austria, too, has suddenly enlarged her army to 800,000 strong, and is preparing to be able in a short time to stand 600,000 men ready for battle. This force, together with that of France, would be sufficient, not only to reduce Italy, but perhaps to persuade Prussia to keep her neutrality in case of a conflict. For if Prussia should assume a hostile attitude toward Rome, she would lose the Catholics of South Germany, who are already threatening vengeance on account of the governmental hostility to the teaching of Papal infallibility. The Jesuits make bold to declare, from all sides, that Prussia should beware of what she does in the Catholic question, saying that the Pope is about to publish a diplomatic work which will compromise many of the natives in his cause; and that the German Union does not stand on as firm a basis as the Germans suppose. The only thing that can absolutely prevent danger is for Russia to unite with Prussia to forbid all disturbance of the peace on this question. This would probably be enough to keep the matter, another thing that may serve to keep the peace is that France has such a man as Jules Favre in the Foreign Office. As long as he remains at the head of the Department of Foreign Affairs, it will be very difficult for France to break with any nation. He is a man that has nothing but good will for everybody, and for all nations. He has on this score drawn upon him the displeasure of his own countrymen, who think that he has compromised the dignity of France, and they are even now disgracefully calling for his removal. He has been the constant advocate for the rights of the Arabs in Algeria and of the Germans in France; and, last week, when Jaubert, in the National Assembly, blustered out a tirade against the English, whom he wanted to see taken for "coming" to see the ruins of Paris, Jules Favre reminded him how the English came long before with bread and provisions for the citizens. His love for America, by the way, is not the least among his good qualities.

The French affairs, internally, are proceeding well. The most fortunate thing for Europe is the tragi-comic close and exit of Count Chambord. Thiers is reported to have said, on reading his letter: "A happy day for the republic; one pretendant less." The Orleanists, in their despair, are talking about making a last desperate effort to put the Duke of Aumale at the head of the executive power. The Radicals, who have always better principles than policies, are precipitating their cause by insisting on making General Faidherbe (the close personal and political friend of Gambetta) Vice President of the Republic. The late elections, they think, signify and point to this as much as the first did to the election of Thiers. The structure, being made up of the press, and the extending demands for tariffs, tolls, high rates of transport, and passes, are not generally put to the credit of France. Now that the republic is taking root, and looks as if it were actually about to take a permanent form, it becomes a question whether Europe will allow its existence in France, which, if they did, would be contrary to all history. Or the hostile signs already making their appearance, I shall speak of another time.

The press hardly knows what to make out of the riot in New York. When the news came that a procession of Protestants was attacked by the Catholics, the organ of Bismark said: "We can't understand the matter at all. It sounds more like news from Ireland than from America." The conservative press improve the occasion to point out the danger there is in permitting such processions of workingmen in the large cities; men who, living from hand to mouth, have nothing to lose and all to gain by lawlessness. It is the materials of revolution; and Berlin, especially, ought to take warning and regulate the matter of city immigration. As things are now, neither King nor property can be accounted safe against popular passion.

ALTON.

Meeting of the Alton Horticultural Society—Fine Exhibition of Fruit—The Grape and Apple Crop—Distinguished Strangers.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

ALTON, Aug. 4.

The monthly meeting of the Alton Horticultural Society was held on the fruit farm of Dr. E. S. Hull, about six miles above Alton, on the immediate bluffs about 250 feet above the Mississippi River. It is claimed that this is the most favored location and soil for fruit-growing in the West, and certainly, if we take the fruit grown there this season as an index, we must assent to the proposition. The soil is of the peculiar geological formation called *Loess*. To the superficial observer it would be clay; when finely comminuted it would look like sand; its peculiar value is that it will suffer the roots of trees or vines to penetrate to almost any depth. Grape roots have been traced for over twenty feet. When rock appears in the under-strata, it is the best of limestone. The nearness of great bodies of water ameliorates the climate; so do elevations prove a guard against late and early frosts; hence, the Alton bluffs, especially such portions as are occupied by Dr. Hull, Messrs. Riehl, Karr, and others, are very favorable to the production of the most highly colored and most deliciously flavored fruits.

About eighty members of the society, ladies and gentlemen, were present; also the President of the Indiana Horticultural Society, Dr. Furnas; its Secretary, its Treasurer, and the editor of the *Northwestern Farmer*, Mr. Kingsbury; they had come all the way from Indianapolis and beyond to attend this meeting, and to take a look at a peach orchard in all its glory.

The meeting was called to order by the President, J. H. Hyde. Minutes of last meeting were read by the Secretary, A. E. Riehl, and approved. Reports of standing committees were called for. Dr. E. F. Long, from the Committee on Fruit, spoke of the amount shipped from Alton in a single day. The Chicago-bound fruit train of the 2d inst. had five loaded cars; thirteen wagons and eight drays to be yet unloaded; while quite a number of growers preferred to ship from Monticello, the next station. Many barrels of apples and boxes of peaches were being shipped by river on the same day, the boats also carrying one car load of melons, cabbages, and tomatoes. The prospect for fall fruit the Doctor declared was good, but winter fruit would mature earlier than usual, earlier even than last year, and it was feared winter apples would not have the keeping quality.

C. W. Murtfeldt, of St. Louis, in speaking of the marketing of grapes, said that the market was spoilt for the Concords and the better sorts, by the early and usually only half ripe and sour Hartfords, which were now retailing in St. Louis for five cents per pound and less. Missouri vineyardists are waiting to sell the product of their vineyards, both of Concord and Norton, at fourteen cents per pound, and cannot find buyers. The American and Bluffton Wine Companies are not buying. The fact that the grape crop was very large was admitted by all, and that they would sell at such low figures as to be within reach of everybody was certain. Major Muhlman, from the Committee on Entomology, referred to the so-called blister beetle, which this season in some instances had been very destructive to the potato crop. But these, as well as the Colorado beetle, could be destroyed by the application of Paris green. However their stay is short—only two weeks, and they can be driven out of a patch like a flock of sheep, and almost as quick.

Dr. Furnas being called on, remarked, first thanking the President for the honor conferred, that in Indiana they had a fair crop of good apples, but no peaches, unless it was in the southern portion of the State. He had never seen such fine fruit as he had seen that day on Dr. Hull's premises, especially of peaches and plums. Referring to pears, he said: "On one farm in Indiana, that of Reuben Ragan, where to my knowledge eighty-four varieties were planted, there are now only four varieties left; the others have all died. The Bartlett and Flemish Beauty are the leading sorts of those that do well with us."

The exhibition tables were loaded with fruit. E. H. Riehl exhibited samples of sixteen varieties of grapes, viz.: Concord, Rogers No. 33, Cottage, Martha, Creveling, Hartford, Ives, Telegraph, Iona, Agawam, Delaware, Wilder, Merrimac, Lindley, Massasoit, and Rentz. Of the early kinds, Massasoit, a beautiful amber-colored grape, was declared best, and a good wine grape—all were highly colored, and well advanced for the season.

J. H. Hyde exhibited a number of kinds of pears—among these Bartletts very fine, Duchess d'Berry, Louise bon de Jersey, Belle Lucrative, and others of the finer varieties. His crop is unusually good, and will mostly be marketed in Chicago.

The entire company, as is usual with this society, were entertained at a collation, and had the freedom of the orchard, which is of itself a very rare treat. Mrs. Hull, who in person conducted the entertainment, and no lady better knows *how*, even surpassed herself. A good and much needed rain interrupted the exercises of the afternoon, which all were glad to see, as it will mature the fruit.

Prussia and the Pope.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

A highly important measure, of which I have not seen a notice in any English paper, has been taken by the Prussian Government in reference to its official connection with the Holy See. According to the *Provincial Correspondenz*, "the separate Department, in the Prussian Ministry, of Public Worship, for the affairs of the Roman Catholic Church, has been abolished." This step has been caused by the difficulties which arose out of the decisions of the Œcumenical Council. The details of this important measure have not yet been made public, but the simple fact, justifying the presumption, that it will result for the position of the Catholic Church in the whole German Empire in far-reaching and decisive consequences. The abolition of a heretofore separate department for Catholic matters will, it appears, break off all official intercourse of the Roman Catholic Church in Prussia with their spiritual chief in Rome. The affairs of this Church will hereafter be placed under the direction of the Prussian Ministry of Public Worship (which at present is Protestant) the same as all other religious denominations or sects, and regulated under the same general laws of the kingdom. All special interference of the Church with religious instruction in public schools, in the appointment of teachers, etc., ceases, and the Catholic schools will hereafter only receive governmental protection the same as all others.

This highly important step, taken by the leading State in the German Empire, will have its weighty influence upon the other German States, who are already involved in difficulties with Rome, as, for instance, Bavaria, and it is not impossible that it will eventually lead to a complete separation between the German Catholics and Rome.

So far as Prussia is concerned, it is evident that its Catholic Bishops will have to repudiate the dogma of infallibility, thereby renouncing their allegiance to Rome, or else to resign their positions. A middle way, or a compromise, is out of the question.

The Prussian Government has evidently come to the conclusion that its sovereignty was incompatible with the syllabus of Pius the Ninth, and that one or the other had to be suppressed. Which that should be, can readily be conjectured.

FORWARD.

New Orleans Custom House.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Comparative statement of duties collected, value of merchandise transported in bond, and of collections at this port, for the months of July, 1870 and 1871:

	July, 1870.	July, 1871.
Value of merchandise transported in bond	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Duties collected in gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salaries and contingent expenses	$7,305.53	$8,[illegible]

[illegible] New Orleans, Aug. 1, 1871.

OBITUARY.

Death of Phoebe Cary.

From the New York Tribune, Aug. 2.

Six months only have elapsed since we were called upon to announce the decease of Alice Cary, and now the duty is devolved upon us of paying a tribute to the memory of her only surviving sister, Phoebe Cary, who died at Newport, R. I., on Monday, July 31, after a distressing illness of eight or ten weeks. She was the only one of six sisters who did not inherit a consumptive tendency from her mother; and as she had always been, until within the last few weeks, in robust health, her numerous friends in different parts of the country will be equally surprised and shocked by the announcement of her death. The death of Alice was a sore trial to her, but she bore it with such courage and resignation—we might almost say with such cheerfulness—that her friends confidently anticipated for her many more years of health and useful labor. Sometime in June, however, while spending a few days with a friend in the country, she was exposed to a malarious atmosphere, which brought on a severe chill, and that was followed by others, which rapidly reduced her strength. From this attack she did not rally, and at last she was taken to Newport, in the hope that a change of air would prove beneficial. For a time there was some hope of her recovery, and even on the day before her death a friend, who saw her then for the first time since her illness, expressed the opinion that she might possibly live.

The life of Miss Cary was so inseparably blended with that of her sister Alice, that their biography would seem almost identical. She was born four years later than her sister, but they began to write for the press at about the same time, and during the twenty-five years that their names were before the public as authors they were so closely associated that few ever thought of one without also thinking of the other. And yet, in spite of the mutual sympathy that bound them together so closely, they were very unlike, not only in person, but in mental constitution. Both were the offspring of the same parents, but there is a difference in their style that as plainly indicates the difference in the character as ever was attributed to any person; she was a marked [illegible] ... forgetfulness of the other.

Born in 1824, eight miles north of Cincinnati, she first became known to the public as a contributor to the periodicals of the Universalist denomination, and afterward more widely as a writer in the *National Era* at Washington. She has written far less extensively than her sister, and almost nothing in prose. Of the "Poems of Alice and Phoebe Cary," published in Philadelphia, in 1850, only about one-third were written by the lady named. Her next venture was in "Poems and Parodies," a volume all her own, published by Ticknor & Fields, in 1854; her last latest and best work was "Poems of Faith, Hope, and Love," published by Hurd & Houghton, in 1868. We have said her latest, and yet we must not forget the important aid she rendered Dr. Deems in the compilation of "Hymns for all Christians," published by Hurd & Houghton, in 1869. Her poems are marked by a buoyant faith, a sunny philosophy, and a hearty independence of manner, which no one ever succeeded in affecting, and no one who possesses them could afford to barter for wealth or fame.

Phoebe came to New York with Alice in 1850 or 1852, and here they lived together until they were so lately separated by death. Few homes are more attractive than theirs was for many years to those who were so fortunate as to share its gracious hospitality. Mr. Greeley, in his sketch of the sisters in the "Eminent Women of the Age," says: "Their parlor was not as large as some others, but quite as neat and cheerful; and the few literary persons or artists who occasionally met, at their formal invitation, to discuss with them a cup of tea and the newest books, poems, and events, might have found many more pretentious, but few more enjoyable, gatherings. I have a dim recollection that the first of these little tea-parties was held up two flights of stairs, in one of the less fashionable sections of the city; but good things were said there, that I recall with pleasure even yet; while of some of the company, on whom I have not since set eyes, I cherish a pleasant and grateful remembrance. As their circumstances gradually, though slowly, improved by dint of diligent industry and judicious economy, they occupied more eligible quarters, and the modest dwelling they have for some years owned and improved, in the very heart of this emporium, has long been known to the literary guild as combining one of the best private libraries with the sunniest drawing-room (even by gas-light) to be found between King's Bridge and the Battery." To the evening gatherings here alluded to, Phoebe contributed many attractions of mind, person, and accomplishment. In her presence every guest, however obscure or humble, was made to feel perfectly at home, and her genial wit sparkled and corruscated to the delight of all around her. Her repartee often cut like a Damascus blade. On one occasion a certain well-known actor, then recently deceased, and more conspicuous for his professional skill than for his private virtues, was discussed. "We shall never," remarked some one, "see ——— again." "No," quickly responded Phoebe, "not until we go to the pit." Her conversation abounded in turns as quick and sharp as this; but her wit was never used to wound any one.

It would be pleasant, if we had space, to give a few of her best poems as illustrations of her power and style. There are many which the world will not willingly let die, and which will be read with eager appreciation long after her mortal frame has mingled with its kindred dust. Her religious sentiments were deep and strong, her faith in the Eternal Goodness unwavering. Educated in the faith of Universalism, she believed to the last in the final salvation of all God's children. On this subject she spoke to the writer with great distinctness and emphasis only a few weeks before her death; and once she indicated her faith by repeating with approbation the remark of one who said, in reply to the argument in favor of endless misery, "Well, if God ever sends me into such misery, I know He will give me a constitution to bear it." And yet her spirit was so catholic that she could worship and commune with those whose creeds differed widely from her own.

One of her hymns—a favorite in many Christian families and congregations—we must quote, not only for its own sake, but because there is a story connected with it that we wish to tell:

NEARER HOME.

One sweetly solemn thought
Comes to me o'er and o'er;
I'm nearer my home to-day
Than I ever have been before;

Nearer my Father's house,
Where the many mansions be;
Nearer the great white throne,
Nearer the crystal sea;

Nearer the bound of life,
Where we lay our burdens down;
Nearer leaving the cross,
Nearer gaining the crown.

But the waves of that silent sea
Roll dark before my sight,
That brightly the other side
Break on a shore of light.

O, if my mortal feet
Have almost gained the brink,
If it be I am nearer home
Even to-day than I think,

Father, perfect my trust,
Let my spirit feel in death
That her feet are firmly set
On the Rock of a living faith.

A gentleman in China, entrusted with packages for a young man from his friends in the United States, learned that he would probably be found in a certain gambling-house. He went thither, but not seeing the young man, sat down and waited in the hope that he might come in. The place was a bedlam of noises, men getting angry over their cards, and frequently coming to blows. Near him sat two men—one young, the other 40 years of age. They were betting and drinking in a terrible way, the older one giving utterance continually to the foulest profanity. Two games had been finished, the young man losing each time. The third game, with fresh bottles of brandy, had just begun, and the young man sat lazily back in his chair while the oldest shuffled his cards. The man was a long time dealing the cards, and the young man, looking carelessly about the room, began to hum a tune. He went on, till at length he began to sing the hymn of Phœbe Cary above quoted. The words, says the writer of the story, repeated in such a vile place, at first made me shudder. A Sabbath School hymn in a gambling den! But while the young man sang, the elder stopped dealing the cards, stared at the singer a moment, and, throwing the cards on the floor, exclaimed: "Harry, where did you learn that tune?" "What tune?" "Why, that one you've been singing." The young man said he did not know what he had been singing, when the elder repeated the words, with tears in his eyes, and the young man said he had learned them in a Sunday School in America. "Come," said the elder, getting up; "come, Harry; here's what I won from you; go and use it for some good purpose. As for me, as God sees me, I have played my last game, and drank my last bottle. I have misled you, Harry, and I am sorry. Give me your hand, my boy, and say that, for old America's sake, if for no other, you will quit this infernal business." The gentleman who tells the story (originally published in the Boston *Daily News*) saw these two men leave the gambling-house together, and walk away arm in arm; and he remarks: "It must be a source of great joy to Miss Cary to know that her lines, which have comforted so many Christian hearts, have been the means of awakening in the breast of two tempted and erring men on the other side of the globe a resolution to lead a better life. It was a source of great joy to Miss Cary, as we happen to know. Before us lies a private letter from her to an aged friend in this city, with the printed story enclosed, and containing this comment: "I enclose the hymn and the story for you, not because I am vain of the notice, but because I thought you would feel a peculiar interest in them when you know the hymn was written eighteen years ago (1842) in your house. I composed it in the little back third story bedroom, one Sunday morning, after coming from church; and it makes me very happy to think that any word I could say has done a little good in the world."

We close this hasty sketch with mentioning the fact that the very last literary work of Miss Cary was the tender and affectionate sketch of her sister Alice, written for the *Ladies' Repository*, and reprinted, a few days since in the daily, semi-weekly, and weekly *Tribune*. It was a fitting close of her useful life, and, though we may regret that she was not spared to write, as she intended, a more complete biography, to accompany an edition of her sister's latest poems, we yet must bow to the Divine will with the resignation so happily expressed in her own words,

"I am what I am, and my life for me
Is the best—or it had not been, I hold."

Chicago and its Common Scoundrels.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript, Aug. 3.

If we are to believe the Chicago newspapers, and in this instance we are inclined to think they tell pretty nearly the truth, the Common Council of New York has a pretty apt set of imitators in the city of the lake. The Chicago Common Council is a conglomerate body as far as nationality and politics are concerned, but it is entirely homogeneous in the matter of official peculations and public plunder. Having "appropriated" all the money they can for the present they are about to adjourn for a month and take an official trip to California, in the course of which they probably expect to receive free dinners and drinks from the various cities and towns through which they may pass.

The latest exhibition of regard for the public interest shown by this virtuous body is in regard to the confirmation of inspectors for the city prison. A law passed last winter provides that the city prison, or Bridewell, shall be under the charge of a Board of Commissioners of three persons, to be appointed by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the Council. Heretofore the institution has been under the charge of the Council, and the present keeper is said to be making from $30,000 to $40,000 per annum out of it, which he divides with the immaculate Aldermen. Hence, of course, the majority of the Council, who share in the Bridewell stealings, are disinclined to any change which may have the effect to block their little game. The Mayor has sent in as Commissioners the names of Colonel C. G. Hammond, formerly Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and widely known as a most philanthropic citizen, the Hon. R. F. Derrickson, a member of the present Legislature, and Dr. N. S. Davis, an eminent physician. The two former are Republicans and the latter a Democrat. There is no objection to them on personal or political grounds, and yet they have been four times rejected by the Common Council by a vote of nineteen to fifteen. This majority is composed about equally of Republicans and Democrats; and an inspection of the names, even by one who is not to the manner born, will disclose the fact that they can always be found voting together for any scheme which enables them to get their hands into the city treasury, and against any movement which is designed to protect the public. The citizens of Chicago owe it to themselves to allow these gentlemen to retire to private life as last as their present terms of office expire.

THE CROPS.

Report for July of the National Agricultural Society.

WHEAT.

The crop of winter wheat has been harvested, the work commencing the first week in June, and much of it ending in June, that of the more northern sections terminating the first or second week in July. The ripening was fully a week earlier than usual. The condition of the plant in early spring was remarkably promising, and while rust on the blades was quite general in its prevalence, and insects were abundant, particularly the chinch-bug, the returns for the 1st of July indicate a condition somewhat above an average. The States showing a comparatively low condition are as follows: New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, and all other Southern States except Texas. All the Western States present comparatively high averages, except Kentucky (20 per cent below), and Indiana (7 per cent). The California average is 13 per cent below. Among the States presenting higher average are Ohio, 4 per cent above; Michigan, 8; Illinois, 7; Missouri, 5; Kansas, 7; Nebraska, 10; Oregon, 1 per cent. The winter wheat of Iowa and Wisconsin is in equally high condition, but in area it bears an insignificant proportion to the spring variety.

The returns concerning spring wheat are more unfavorable than for many previous years. Only Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Oregon exceed an average, while the percentages below an average are as follow: Missouri, 20; Illinois, 20; Indiana, 2; Ohio, 7; Michigan, 4; Wisconsin, 20; Minnesota, 20; Iowa, 15; Kansas, 45; Nebraska, 11; California, 5. The chinch-bug has been more destructive to the spring wheat than in any season since the inauguration of these reports. The extent of the mischief from insects, rust, and drought cannot be determined until the spring wheat has matured, and the yield and quality of the berry are indicated by the thresher.

CORN.

The returns of July show an increase of acreage, slight in some States, large in others; the New England States, and New York, California, and Oregon failing to make an extension of the corn area. The area of the past year, assumed to be above 30,000,000 of acres, appears to have been increased by fully 2,000,000, of which 2,000,000 are in the Southern States. The increase of acreage in the United States is larger than ever before reported to this office, the average for all the States being above 3 per cent. This increase will not make a corresponding enlargement of the aggregate product, the average yield of the Southern States being less than the general average. The acreage in corn in eleven Southern States exceeds four-tenths of the total area of this crop, but fails to produce so large a proportion of the aggregate yield. The percentage of increase is calculated as follows: New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 1; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 1; Virginia, 3; North Carolina, 9; South Carolina, 12; Georgia, 10; Florida, 7; Alabama, 11; Mississippi, 14; Louisiana, 13; Texas, 15; Arkansas, 24; Tennessee, 7; West Virginia, 5; Kentucky, 3; Missouri, 10; Illinois, 6; Indiana, 4; Ohio, 3; Michigan, 3; Wisconsin, 7; Minnesota, 11; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 50; Nebraska, 30.

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island corn is not in high condition. June was too cool for this crop in Northern New England, and some injury was occasioned by frost as late as the 24th. Drought, with cool or frosty nights, has been injurious to the crop in New York. There is complaint of slow germination and backward condition in part of New Jersey, and considerable injury from a brown worm in Warren County. Frost and drought have wrought injury to corn in Pennsylvania, but recent showers and higher night temperatures are bringing the crop into fine condition. The crop is late, but improving, in Maryland.

The influence of cool nights has been felt in Virginia and throughout the valleys and plateaus of the Alleghenian systems; corn is consequently not so far advanced in growth as usual, except in warm soils, and its growth has been retarded by heavy rains, which have obstructed cultivation; still it is vigorous, of good color, and promises a fine crop. Its condition is quite as good in North Carolina, and still better in South Carolina.

In the Gulf States heavy and frequent rains have deluged the bottom lands, upon which most of the crop of that section is grown; fields are therefore grassy and unpromising, yet the fine weather of the last two weeks has given great encouragement, and hopes are entertained that the injury may be fully recovered during the present month. Should this improvement continue the enlarged area planted will give an unusually large aggregate production and save the expense of heavy purchases elsewhere and a burdensome cost for transportation.

In the great corn granary of the country, the basin of the Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and Missouri, between the elevations of 500 to 1,500 feet above the sea level, the condition of the crop is above an average. Frosts have been injurious in some of the Territories. In portions of Utah the crop has been nearly destroyed by grasshoppers; in the northern portions of the Pacific coast corn is late but of good color.

OATS.

In the New England States oats have had a rapid growth and are in excellent condition. In all these States, except Vermont, their condition is reported above average. In the Middle States the condition of the crop is slightly below average, Pennsylvania and Maryland being the lowest—the former being 13 and the latter 20 cent below. Drought in May and June has prevailed in all these States. Only one of the Western States, Minnesota, reports a condition greatly below the average, 24 per cent. Ohio is 3 per cent above average; Wisconsin 4 per cent; Kansas 8 per cent. The other Western States are slightly below average. In all the Western States the chinch-bug has been very destructive. Of the Southern States, Mississippi and Texas present the best showing, each being 10 per cent above average. The other States of the South fall below average, owing principally to rust. The aggregate crop of the year will probably be a full average.

POTATOES.

The indications are that the crop of potatoes will be a full average. It has had to contend with drought and late frosts in many of the States devoted to its culture, with grasshoppers in some of the Eastern States, and with the Colorado bug in nearly all of the Western States; but to offset these unfavorable conditions the season as a whole has been favorable; there is an increase in the aggregate acreage; rot is not reported; and the farmers, knowing the perils to which the crop was exposed, have shown unusual diligence in caring for it. Thus the Colorado bug has been industriously fought wherever it has appeared, while the losses sustained from frosts by the early varieties are compensated by increased attention to those which are later in maturing. Late rains in June were propitious, and if the remainder of the season prove favorable there will be no scarcity of this staple crop. The Colorado bug is extending its ravages. It is moving eastward and southward, having been this season very destructive in Ohio, where it did but little damage last year, and made its appearance in great numbers in Kentucky. It has done much damage to all the Northwestern States. On the other hand, it seems to be leaving portions of Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana. What injury the young may do the present crop after the old ones have disappeared can only be conjectured, but the presumption is that it will be very slight. The principal remedy yet relied upon for the destruction of the bug is Paris green, but there is greater activity this year in hand-picking than was shown last year. Insect enemies of the bug have also appeared. In the Southern States sweet potatoes promise a large yield, and wherever the Irish potatoes have been planted they have almost invariably done well.

FRUIT.

Frosts in April and May, following the remarkably early opening of spring, greatly lessened the prospect of a good crop of apples. A short crop is indicated in all the States where they are most largely grown; probably the crop will be three-fourths of an average. Peaches have escaped with less damage, and in the States where special attention is given to their culture the yield will be unusually large. In Maryland it is estimated to be a full average; in New Jersey, 5 per cent above; in Delaware 40 per cent above. In South Carolina, the yield is 25 per cent above average; Georgia, 10; Florida, 10; Alabama, 70; Mississippi, 25; Louisiana, 47; Texas, 24; Arkansas, 25; Tennessee, 10; Michigan, 5; Iowa, 5. In all the remaining States the yield is below average. Pears promise well, and plums seem to have suffered less from the curculio than in late years. Cherries, strawberries, and other small fruits have been abundant. Grapes have seldom presented a more favorable prospect. They have met with no serious disaster in any of the grape-growing sections.

The Indians—A Dash on a Government Corral.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The War Department has received a letter from Major General Hancock, commanding the Department of Dakota, enclosing a report from L. H. Sanger, commanding at Fort Rice in that Territory, in which the latter says:

"About 10 o'clock on the morning of July 22, a squad of Indians made a dash from the hills about a thousand yards distant from the post, and approaching the fort they passed near the scouts' horses, and taking eight head ... [illegible]"

[illegible] ... and the animals not stampeding, the herd was ... taking away. The troops turned out promptly, and the ... [illegible] ... They ... met with a strong party ... [illegible] ... Indians did not appear upon the three men in the rear of the herd. The interpreters and Indian scouts say that the parties who made the attack were Sioux and Indians from the Grand River Agency. There is a constant deal of bravery among the Indians ... [illegible] ... making it so hot too long for them. In this connection I should like to state that Indians are well armed, and ... the agency, not far from here, that they ... [illegible] ... adapted to their mode of warfare, and ... concealing their full strength, that ... [illegible]

PRISONERS ESCAPE THROUGH SEWERS.

Three Negro Prisoners in Philadelphia Wander Three-quarters of a Mile Under Ground.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Aug. 1.

Two years ago John and William Thomas, both mulattoes, were brought to the Eastern Penitentiary, from one of the counties of the State, to serve an imprisonment of eight years each for horse-stealing. About the same time Thomas Dare, also colored, was received into the same fortress, his crime being arson, and his term of imprisonment eight years. The prisoners, on account of their good behavior and tractability, were soon selected to fill the position of "runners," which gave them the freedom of their corridor. At the end of Corridor A, in which the prisoners were, is a sluiceway, and into said sewer. Watching for a favorable opportunity, the three convicts removed the covering of the sluice, dropped into the hole, pulled the iron grating into the drain, and then set out amid the darkness, filth and Norwegian rats, for liberty somewhere. At 4 o'clock p.m. they were reported, but not doing so it was at once known that they had fled. The alarm was passed out at the gate; there was a cry from the wall, and therefore it was fair to presume that they were yet within the walls. About 5:30 o'clock some boys, who were standing near the corner of Coates street and Parrish st., noticed the opening of the trap covering the opening of the culvert being forced up by some power beneath, and soon they were more surprised by the issuing from the pit of a stalwart, six-foot negro, and another, and then another. Nos. 2 and 3 helped No. 3 out, and the persons had escaped, but, singular enough, no one questioned the three, or even thought of so doing. The colored men walked off down Coates street and were soon lost to sight, no one following them. About ten minutes past 5 Officer Horn, of the Ninth District, came along, and was told that three men had emerged from the hole named, and that they had escaped from the Penitentiary. This official at once notified the gate-keeper. Word was sent to the Ninth District Station House, and thence to the Central Office. Why no one out of the crowd arrested or even molested the criminals, as they emerged from the street trap, seems the most singular thing of the whole affair. They were bare-headed, dirty, but still hands were visible. That the fellows had been inmates of the Penitentiary could plainly be seen, as they were clad in the usual prison garb, and the fact even of their appearing before assemblage in such an unusual way, was at least enough to have led to their being questioned.

At what particular moment they entered through the sluice is not known, but that they were engaged for four long hours in groping their way amid dirt, filth, water, rats, slime, and darkness, is a fact as positive as that day is day and night is night. Their path was as follows: Across the Penitentiary yard into the Coates street sewer; thence along Coates street to Corinthian avenue; thence along the avenue two long squares to Parrish street, where the chinks of light told them of an outlet hole, and, climbing on each other's shoulders, two escaped, and then dragged the third one out. From the point of entrance to the point of exit is about 3,300 feet, all through sewers they tramped this distance. That they knew little about what they were doing, is shown in their passing down the avenue toward Coates street, or, in other words, almost walking back to the Penitentiary gate. If the neighborhood was not built up their escape would not be marked by any singularity of circumstance, but that they should pass through so densely populated a locality, and escape seen but not questioned, does not speak well for the intellectual brightness of the Fifteenth Warders.

Romance Realized.

Some incredulity has been expressed by readers of Charles Reade's novel called "Put Yourself in His Place;" the incidents in the book seeming often too devilish to be attributed to human beings. And Mr. Reade has frequently been blamed for allowing his opposition to trades unions to carry him into such extremes. To such people we would recommend the following incident which took place recently in England: A manufacturer of gunpowder-steel, named Beckingham, had two men in his service, George Story, a forger, and William Gamble, a striker. On the 18th of last month they went to work as usual, but the first hammer exploded a quantity of gunpowder, which was scattered all about the floor of the shop. This aroused the suspicion of the men. They made a close examination, which resulted in their discovering that a hole in the top of the anvil had been filled with the powder and then covered over. In all probability, a few more strokes of the hammer would have resulted in the anvil being blown to atoms and the death of the men. A similar attempt was made upon these same men a year ago, and both have been made because they refused to join the union. The matter is now being thoroughly sifted by the authorities.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY

At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

(For Resident Cadets only.)

The following gentlemen, who devote their time exclusively to the interests of the Academy, compose the Academic Staff:

COL. THEODORE HYATT, M. A., President and Professor of [illegible].

COL. GEORGE PATTEN, Graduate U. S. M. A., Vice President, Professor of Mathematics, Civil and Military Engineering, and Instructor in Tactics.

REV. A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Professor of Chemistry, and Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Instructor in Elocution.

MAJ. FRANCIS H. BATES, Graduate U. S. M. A., Professor of Mathematics and Military Science, and Instructor in Tactics.

REV. GRANVILLE YAGER, M. A., Professor of the English Language and Literature, and Instructor in Latin and Greek.

FELIX DE LANNOY, M. A., Professor of French, German, and Spanish, and Instructor in English Branches.

JOHN R. SWEENEY, Esq., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

C. S. FAHNESTOCK, M. E., Professor of Penmanship, Bookkeeping, and Drawing, and Instructor in English Branches.

J. R. K. CARTER, C. E., Instructor in Mathematics and Tactics.

MR. ROBERT M. HOFFMAN, Instructor in English Branches.

The Tenth Annual Session commences Wednesday, September 6. The buildings are new, admirably located, commodious, and very complete in all their appointments. One hundred thousand dollars have been expended in their erection. The Department of Study embraces a thorough course in Civil Engineering, a Collegiate course, and a course in the Elementary English Branches. Practical Military Instruction is imparted by graduates of the United States Military Academy. The discipline is strict, and careful attention is given to the habits and moral training of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of E. H. SKINNER, Esq., W. F. WENTWORTH, Esq., THERON PARDEE, Esq., L. L. BROWN, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago; or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres. P. M. A.

COL. HYATT will be at the Briggs House on Monday, the 7th inst., between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., and will be happy to see patrons of the Academy, or others, on official business.

EDUCATIONAL.

Williams College,

Williamstown, Mass.

Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on Tuesday, June 27, at 8 a. m. at Adams Hall.

There will be another examination, at the same place, on Wednesday, August 30, [illegible]

Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who need it.

MARK HOPKINS, President.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED

MURRAY

&

LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Cristadoro's Fluid Hair Dye

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

"The Inventors' Exhibition AND PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION," [illegible]

$25—Royal Havana Lottery, of Cuba.

[illegible]

THE BUFFENBURGH SENSATION.

History of the Old Peter Buffenburgh's Romantic Marriage with a Handsome Young Wife—His Mysterious Illness and Death, and the Speedy Marriage of the Sprightly Widow with a New York Journalist.

[illegible] (Aug. 1) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

The publication in the Columbus dailies of the analysis of the stomach and intestines of Peter Buffenburgh, by Professor Wormley, of that city, coupled with the fact that arsenic was found in sufficient quantity to cause death, has created a profound sensation in this community. It is the theme of every one's tongue, and is attracting attention throughout the State. The telegraph has made known, with the social and legal phases of the subject, and, between what may be termed the "leakages" of these and the local canvassing, the subject has assumed sufficient interest to justify an investigation for the sake of the facts.

Peter Buffenburgh was an octogenarian, of Virginia stock, who settled very early in Madison County, and, after a bachelorhood of over sixty years, died in October, 1867, leaving an estate worth at least half a million dollars, leaving a handsome young wife and two daughters. His property, something between five and six thousand acres of the richest land in the county, lies on the old Xenia road, eight miles southwest of this place. His principal business was stock-raising; his specialty, cattle. He raised the most magnificent cattle in the whole Paint Creek bottom, and never went off his own ground to sell them. Purchasers came from far and wide to buy his products, and he always found more than three or four thousand to select from. He never averaged less than two hundred to two thousand pounds. He took a pride in producing the best.

He was a fine old man, highly intelligent, generous, patriotic and liberal. His friends and neighbors all spoke well of him, and regarded it as a pleasure to visit his place.

Living ten miles or so away from the Buffenburgh place was a farmer, a man of good social standing, named Hudson, whose union with an equally good wife it pleased heaven to bless with a lovely daughter, christened Angelina. This daughter grew up to a beautiful young woman, with light hair, gray eyes, and a match perfect form. She was bright as a sunbeam, and exhibited rare mental qualities, which only heightened her superb personal attractions. Peter Buffenburgh fell in love with the angelic Angelina, and in the winter of 1854 they were married, and made a wedding trip to Cincinnati. The young wife was 18, her husband over 60.

Upon the occasion of this wedding trip the happy couple met Mr. Richard T. Colburn, who was then either clerking in the hotel at which they sojourned, or engaged in some other business capacity. Mr. Colburn, at that time a brisk, manly, handsome young fellow, saw the rural beauty, and plunged head over ears in love, but did he conceal his true love's passion, but with the instinct of a man who, finding his opportunity, knows how to appreciate it, he embraced every occasion to advance his suit. But, alas! too late; the irresistible object of his soul's attraction was married! She spoke the fatal words, and told him, too, that her husband was the old man whom her new-found love had taken all this while for her father!

Mrs. Buffenburgh dutifully told her husband the mistake Mr. Colburn made as to the relationship, which rather tickled the fancy of the old gentleman, and he extended a warm invitation to Mr. Colburn to visit them at home whenever he could make it convenient.

Mr. Colburn visited the Buffenburghs at home, how soon after the acquaintance thus formed is not distinctly stated; but an intimacy was formed which continued through out the life of Mr. Buffenburgh, and culminated in the marriage of Mrs. Buffenburgh with Mr. Colburn, by Rev. C. W. Finley, Presbyterian minister of this place, in the homestead, November 1, 1868, just about a year after the death of Peter Buffenburgh.

During the war, Mr. Colburn was a frequent visitor at his friend's house, and it is said that the old man took exceeding pleasure in hearing the brilliant young journalist describe battle scenes and discuss the subject of war. This he was enabled to do with rare intelligence, for at that time he was a special war correspondent of the New York *World*, as a writer and colaborer with Junius Henry Browne and A. D. Richardson. Indeed, while following the fortunes of the war at Vicksburg in 1863, Mr. Colburn was captured by the rebels, and taken with his two associates named, to Libby Prison.

Like everything else, there are two sides to this story, some holding that Mr. Colburn and Mrs. Buffenburgh were so intimate during the life of the old man, but especially toward the last, as to cause him to forbid further visits. Others deny this, and maintain that there was nothing improper. The marriage, to be sure, took place only a year after the death, but the parties were young, and life, when mutually agreeable, is only too short to waste in formalities and concessions to custom.

The wedding took place, as already stated, on the homestead, and was attended by nearly a hundred invited guests. It was a handsome and generous affair, and is still spoken of as one of the most pleasant social events in the county.

The wedding pair started immediately for New York, and subsequently took up their residence at Elizabeth, New Jersey, where they still reside.

Mr. Colburn is connected with the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, New York, having given up the more arduous and far less compensatory business of newspaper writing about the time of his marriage.

There was a certain fertile tract, adjoining the farm, of six hundred and forty-five acres bought of Mr. Wm. G. Jones for $45,000, by Mr. Buffenburgh, which Mrs. B. greatly desired to possess, and it is said she used all the influence she could command to induce her husband to deed it to her. It continued, and it was executed about three years before the old man died. Mrs. Buffenburgh assumed business control of the property, and received all the proceeds from it. After the death of her husband the estate was administered by John W. Eachus, October 7, 1867, and the widow had her dower set off. This amounted to about 1,200 acres surrounding the homestead and including it.

There were two children born of the first union—Eugenia J. Buffenburgh, now about 16 years old, and Mary May Buffenburgh, now about 7 years old.

Some time last fall a Mr. Vandevender, or Vanderver, a man 45 years old—a nephew of Peter Buffenburgh, came to London from Illinois and instituted a careful investigation of the affairs of the family and estate of his uncle and took his departure. In February last he returned with his brother, Dr. Vandevender, or Vanderver, and they called a Coroner's inquest, which was held on the Buffenburgh farm, on which the remains of the old man were interred.

The stomach and viscera were taken out by medical experts, carefully put in glass jars, sealed up in presence of the jury and sent to Professor Wormley, of Columbus, for chemical analysis. The result of that process has already been announced, but I am enabled to state that Professor Wormley furnished the Coroner of this county with a statement to the effect that he had found arsenic in all the organs, and gave it as his opinion that the poison had not been taken in a dose, but in several doses, which in that way had time to pervade the intestinal organs, and produce slow but certain death.

When Professor Wormley received the viscera for analysis, the process was not entered upon for the substantial reason that the fee of $500, demanded by the expert, was not forthcoming. He, however, retained possession of the horrid jars, and refused to give them up to the demand of Mrs. Colburn, through her attorney, R. D. Harrison, Esq., of this place. It is said that this refusal elicited a sharp letter from Mr. Harrison, but that was all, and the chemist waited further developments. When the news of the discovery of poison in the old man's stomach reached this place, Mrs. Eaches (sister to Mrs. Colburn) started for New York, and is now there. Mr. Colburn is in regular, if not constant correspondence with Mr. Harrison, and, in fact, is taking such an interest in the case as would be natural to any one under the circumstances. Indeed there appears to be a good deal of solicitude on the part of the immediate family of the decedent, and a determination to push inquiry of every sort. At this present writing this is very active, and, as is natural, unpleasant. Nearly all of this day Judge J. H. Kennedy, of the Probate Court of this county, has been busy tracing up the various legal records of the Buffenburgh estate, dates of deeds, marriages, death, &c., for press men from Columbus, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and New York. The date of the old man's marriage with Miss Hudson does not appear of the records of this county, and the license is believed to have been taken out in the adjoining county of Clark.

Strange rumors are afloat touching the last illness of Mr. Buffenburgh, his friends in some part claiming that he was badly treated, that he dwindled, pined, and lingered for six months, during which all friends were forbidden to come to his place. Mr. Colburn visited Mrs. Buffenburgh surreptitiously. Indeed, there are persons here ready to testify to this fact whenever deemed necessary.

The old man had fits of mental depression, during which his mind wandered and his vision grew frantic. He was, however, very tenderly nursed and attended by his wife, and there is no evidence that she relaxed any effort to soothe and comfort the aged, dying man, or, in short, acted otherwise than a dutiful wife.

The Coroner's inquest was commenced in February last, but was adjourned, at the time of the *post mortem*, till Prof. Wormley should be heard from, and that expert having ... the period of anxiety and ... [illegible] ... the viscera of the old man, ... [illegible] ... that the fee of $500 would be ... completed the analysis and reported to the Coroner the result. This valuable knowledge His Excellency the Coroner is carrying about in his breeches pocket, to be produced whenever it shall please His Excellency to do so; but the next step in the case is the promulgation of the chemist's analysis, officially, and the findings of the Coroner's jury, which will be reassembled for the purpose.

There is no concealment here about the intended prosecution of Mr. and Mrs. Colburn for the murder of Peter Buffenburgh. The relatives of the old man are not of the wealthy. They reside with their mother, and are in some part of her new household in New Jersey, but the blood relations of the deceased appear actively on that side, and have gone so far as to retain counsel—J. C. [illegible], Esq., of this place, being one of the counsel. The impediments to progress thus far appear to be of a pecuniary character, inasmuch as the old man died intestate, and his property passed into the hands of the wife and children.

It has been Mrs. Colburn's custom to visit the farm at least once a year since her marriage, to transact the necessary business of the estate, and on such times she exhibited much tact and ability.

In the light of the arsenic in the old man's stomach, intestines, a great deal is in every one's mouth ... [illegible] ... the marriage with the young ... [illegible] ... Mr. Colburn's subsequent life ... [illegible] ... which the family, his best ... [illegible] ... about the place about the time of his death.

The funeral obsequies of Dr. [illegible] ... death of the old man, who, from a ... personal regard, lapsed into a ... coldness toward him, and finally forbade his visits, the marriage of the lovers a year after the old man's death, and finally, that all, all appears in detail, and causes the need for investigation.

ANALYSIS OF THE STOMACH.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 3.—Professor Wormley has given unto the jury the official report of the examination made of the stomach of Buffenburgh. The jury are expected to render a verdict to-morrow.

REVISING THE LAWS.

What the Commissioners are Doing.

Washington (July 31) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Any one not a lawyer who has ever attempted to dig out, even from the best digests of the laws of the United States, any of the statutes relating to any crime, or defining the powers and duties of Federal officers, regulating inland or foreign trade, or pertaining to any other subject of Congressional legislation, and to comprehend the force and effect of the numerous amendments which are found at every turn, can appreciate the value of a systematic revision, simplification, and consolidation of those laws which are in their nature general and permanent, the grouping together of those statutes which treat of similar subjects, the omission of redundant, obsolete enactments, the reconciliation of contradictions, the supply of omissions, and the arrangement of the whole under titles, chapters, and sections so that it may be conveniently used for reference. Such a work, authorized by the Thirty-ninth Congress in 1866, is now making rapid progress, the Commissioners appointed to do the work having already printed the results of their labors under three of the seventy-three titles, and sent them out, soliciting from members of Congress, from bench and bar of the country, suggestions as to improvements, in order that a better method, if possible, has that proposed may be developed. Twenty-five more of the titles will be completed and distributed during the fall. The plan is one adopted by the first commission, of which the Hon. Caleb Cushing was President. The present members are Judge James, of Ohio; Benjamin Vaughan, of New York, and W. C. Harrington, of North Carolina.

Three of the parts now printed, Titles 2, 3, treating of the Legislative and Executive Powers, and Title 73, of Crimes, do not propose many improvements or present to the reader the results of complete and final revision, to all the subjects treated of. In some cases no amendments to the existing laws have been suggested in the notes, the object being first to free the statutes from obscurities, repealed, and manifestly redundant provisions, and to present them in the simplest form, following, as nearly as may be, the original text. After suggestions have been received and considered, and the further progress of the work has given the Commissioners the needed experience which will enable them to determine specifically the form which they will adopt, a report will be made to Congress embodying such amendments as they deem necessary, and it is then expected that Congress will re-enact the whole, with, perhaps, some amendments, thus giving them to the country the law, and dispensing with the almost unwieldy "Statutes at Large," in which the laws of the land are now buried. A description of these three titles will give good idea of the manner in which the work is to be done.

Title 73, which treats of crimes and which the Commissioners say in their "Preliminary Explanation" has been adopted as a sort of general guide in the preparation of the others, comprises nine chapters, viz.: General Provisions; Crimes against the Existence of the Government; Crimes arising within the Maritime and Territorial Jurisdiction of the United States; Crimes against Justice; Crimes against the Operations of the Government (including Forgery and Frauds, &c., Counterfeiting Coin, Postal Crimes); Official Misconduct; Crimes against the Elective Franchise and the Rights of Citizens; Punishment of Accessories; Concerning Discipline and Treatment of Prisoners. In collecting the laws relating to crimes, the Commissioners say that considerable embarrassment arose from the general jurisdiction which is not very distinctly defined, [illegible] ... when they come to classify the criminal enactments of Congress, the task is not so easy, the power ... unsuccessfully being one of special ... [illegible] ... a principal variety of the subject ... from a written constitution.

The arrangement finally adopted, after much discussion, is one founded upon the general legislative power conferred in the Constitution, or, upon the considerations which would otherwise be the criminal legislation of the general government in the particular ... in which Congress has ... [illegible] ... been set apart, since by the ... of Congress ... the crimes of which ... are not sure that it will not be ... best to drop the subdivision of chapters and sections altogether.

In the first chapter of this title the Commissioners suggest a few amendments, one of which are, defining as an accessory before the fact to felony, an accessory after the fact to felony; and an accessory after the fact to felony. The necessity of defining one for all, who are accessories, is ... well understood by all lawyers, and the Commissioners suggest are copied almost verbatim from the revision of Massachusetts laws. The Commissioners propose also to abolish in this chapter the difference between felony and misdemeanor, a difference which has never been observed in the criminal legislation of Congress. "Every felony," says one of their notes, "is distinguishable by other than by the penalty of imprisonment for a period, the penalty of imprisonment at hard labor." All other crimes are to be classed as misdemeanors. Legislation on the crimes of perjury and forgery has been very voluminous, so less than twenty separate acts having been passed in relation to the former. The legislative practice has been to fix the punishment for perjury anew every time an oath is required by a statute. The Commissioners propose to abolish all of these and in a few simple sections, cover the whole subject.

Title 1, treating of the Legislative Power, includes nine chapters, viz.: Apportionment and Election of Representatives; Organization of Meetings of Congress; Compensation of Members, Officers and Persons in the employ of the Senate and House of Representatives; Contested Elections. The only changes in the laws embraced in Title 2 to which attention is called, is that a provision is made for the election of a Senator to fill a vacancy in case the official notice of the vacancy is not given to the State Legislature at least eight days before its adjournment. Some amendments to the existing laws ... in relation to the ... are suggested in Chapter 3. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution makes this desirable. In Chapter 3, amendments are proposed which shall fix the number of employes of the Senate and House of Representatives, and prevent the ... dismissal of employes without cause. The matter of the employes of the two Houses, which has long been so ... [illegible] ... has not been ... provided for in the ... [illegible] ... the Librarian and the ... [illegible] ... of the library.

Title 2, including two chapters on Presidential Elections and the powers and compensation of the President, brings into little space a great mass of laws, many of which were long ago obsolete, and all of which were so heavily loaded down with verbiage as often to make their meaning obscure. It recommends the repeal of fifteen existing statutes.

The drafts now printed are hardly labors of criticism, since they are not published as the final result of the Commissioners' work. They show careful and conscientious labor, and unquestionable ability, which cannot fail to give us, in the end, a work of the greatest practical value.

Union Pacific Railroad.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Herald, July 31.

Below is a statement of the earnings and expenses of this road for the first six months of 1870, and also of 1871, obtained by us from official sources:

Earnings January 1, to July 1, 1870	$3,[illegible]
Expenses same time	[illegible]
Net earnings	$1,[illegible]
Ratio of expenses to earnings, per cent	[illegible]
Earnings January 1 to July 1, 1871	[illegible]
Expenses same time	[illegible]
Net earnings	[illegible]
Ratio of expenses to earnings, per cent	[illegible]

Decrease of net earnings for six months in 1871 over same months of 1870 [illegible]

It will be noticed that the gross earnings for the first six months of 1871 were $[illegible] less than for the same months of 1870. This falling off consisted exclusively in passenger receipts, and is due to the fact that the spring of 1870 was the first spring succeeding the completion of the road, thousands of persons on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, who had been patiently waiting for years for the completion of the railroad, seized this opportunity to make the long-desired trip across the continent. The earnings from freight, and from all other sources, for the first six months of 1871 were [illegible] ... The net revenue of the company from operating the road for six months in 1871 exceeded the net revenue for same period of 1870 by the sum of $[illegible]. This amount represents the savings to the company in six months from the change in the management of the road that was made last fall.

REAL ESTATE.

The following deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House were filed for record on Friday, August 4:

[illegible]

THE BUFFENBURGH SENSATION.

History of Old Peter Buffenburgh's Romantic Marriage with a Handsome Young Wife—His Mysterious Illness and Death, and the Speedy Marriage of the Sprightly Widow with a New York Journalist.

The publication in the Columbus papers of the analysis of the stomach and intestines of Peter Buffenburgh, by Professor Wormley, of that city, coupled with the fact that arsenic was found in sufficient quantity to cause death, has created a profound sensation in this community. It is the theme of every tongue, and is attracting attention throughout the State. The telegraph has made you familiar with the social and legal phases of the subject, and, between what may be termed the "leakages" of these and the recent canvassing, the subject has assumed sufficient interest to justify an investigation for the sake of the facts.

Peter Buffenburgh was an octogenarian, of Virginia stock, who settled very early in Clark County, and, after a bachelorhood of over sixty years, died in October, 1867, leaving an estate worth at least half a million dollars, leaving a handsome young wife and two daughters. His property, something between five and six thousand acres of the richest land in the county, lies on the old Xenia road, eight miles southwest of this place. His principal business was stock-raising; his specialty, cattle. He raised the most magnificent cattle in the whole Paint Creek bottom, and never went out of his own grounds to sell them. Purchasers came from far and wide to buy his products, and never found less than three or four thousand to select from. His beeves averaged fifteen hundred to two thousand pounds. He took a pride in producing the best.

He was a fine old man, highly intelligent, genial, patriotic and liberal. His friends and neighbors all spoke well of him, and regarded it as a pleasant thing to visit his home.

Living ten miles or so away from the Buffenburgh place was a farmer, in good social standing, named Hudson, whose union with an equally good wife it pleased heaven to bless with a lovely daughter, christened Angelina. This daughter grew up to a beautiful young woman, with light hair, gray eyes, and a matchless form. She was bright as a sunbeam, and exhibited rare mental qualities, which only heightened her surpassing personal attractions. Peter Buffenburgh fell in love with the angelic Angelina, and in the winter of 1864 they were married, and made a wedding trip to Cincinnati. The young wife was 18, her husband over 80.

Upon the occasion of this wedding trip the happy couple met Mr. Richard T. Colburn, who was then either clerking in the hotel at which they sojourned, or engaged in some other business capacity. Mr. Colburn, at that time a brisk, curly, handsome young fellow, saw the rural beauty, and plunged head over ears in love, nor did he conceal his true love's passion, but with the instinct of a man who, finding his opportunity, knows how to appreciate it, he embraced every occasion to advance his suit. But, alas! too late; the irresistible object of his soul's attraction was married! She spoke the fatal words, and told him, too, that her husband was the old man whom her new-found love had taken all this while for her father!

Mrs. Buffenburgh dutifully told her husband the mistake Mr. Colburn made as to the relationship, which rather tickled the fancy of the old gentleman, and he extended a warm invitation to Mr. Colburn to visit them at home whenever he could make it convenient.

Mr. Colburn visited the Buffenburghs at home, how soon after the acquaintance thus formed is not distinctly stated; but an intimacy was formed which continued throughout the life of Mr. Buffenburgh, and culminated in the marriage of Mrs. Buffenburgh with Mr. Colburn, by Rev. C. W. Finley, Presbyterian minister of this place, in the homestead, November 1, 1868, just about a year after the death of Peter Buffenburgh.

During the war, Mr. Colburn was a frequent visitor at his friend's house, and it is said that the old man took exceeding pleasure in hearing the brilliant young journalist describe battle scenes, and discuss the subject of war. This he was enabled to do with rare intelligence, for at that time he was a special war correspondent of the New York World, and had acquired considerable reputation as a writer and colaborer with Junius Henry Browne and A. D. Richardson. Indeed, while following the fortunes of the war at Vicksburg in 1863, Mr. Colburn was captured by the rebels, and taken with his two associates named, to Libby Prison.

Like everything else, there are two sides to this story, some holding that Mr. Colburn and Mrs. Buffenburgh were so intimate during the life of the old man, but especially toward the last, as to cause him to forbid further visits. Others deny this, and maintain that there was nothing improper. The marriage, to be sure, took place only a year after the death, but the parties were young and life, when mutually agreeable, is only too short to waste in formalities and etiquette.

The wedding took place, as already stated, at the homestead, and was attended by nearly a hundred invited guests. It was a handsome and generous affair, and is still spoken of as one of the most pleasant social events in the county.

The wedding pair started immediately for New York, and subsequently took up their residence at Elizabeth, New Jersey, where they still reside.

Mr. Colburn is connected with the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, New York, having given up the more arduous and far less compensatory business of newspaper writing about the time of his marriage.

There was a certain fertile tract, adjoining the farm, of six hundred and forty-two acres bought of Mr. Wm. G. Jones, for $43,000, by Mr. Buffenburgh, which Mrs. B. greatly desired to possess, and it is said she used all the influence she could command to induce her husband to deed it to her. He consented, and it was executed about three years before the old man died. Mrs. Buffenburgh assumed business control of the property, and received all the proceeds from it.

After the death of her husband the estate was administered by John W. Easher, October 7, 1867, and the widow had her dower assigned. This amounted to about 1,800 acres surrounding the homestead and including it.

There were two children born of the first union—Eugenia J. Buffenburgh, now about 5 years old, and Mary May Buffenburgh, now about 7 years old.

Some time last fall a Mr. Vandevender, or Vandeveer, a man 45 years old—a nephew of Peter Buffenburgh, came to London from Illinois and instituted a careful investigation of the affairs of the family and estate of his uncle and took his departure. In February last he returned with his brother, Dr. Vandevender, or Vandeveer, and they called a Coroner's inquest, which was held on the Buffenburgh farm, on which the remains of the old man were interred.

The stomach and viscera were taken out by medical experts, carefully put in glass jars, sealed up in presence of the jury and sent to Professor Wormley, of Columbus, for chemical analysis. The result of that process has already been announced, but I am enabled to state that Professor Wormley furnished the Coroner of this county with a statement to the effect that he had found arsenic in all the organs, and gave it as his opinion that the poison had not been taken in a dose, but in several doses, which in that way had time to pervade the intestinal organs, and produce slow but certain death.

When Professor Wormley received the viscera for analysis, the process was not allowed upon for the substantial reason that the fee of $500, demanded by the expert, was not forthcoming. He, however, retained possession of the horrid jars, and refused to give them up to the demand of Mrs. Colburn, through her attorney, R. D. Harrison, Esq., of this place. It is said that this refusal elicited a sharp letter from Mr. Harrison, but that was all, and the chemist waited further developments. When the news of the discovery of poison in the old man's stomach reached this place, Mrs. Eaches (sister to Mrs. Colburn) started for New York, and is now there. Mr. Colburn is in regular, if not constant correspondence with Mr. Harrison, and, in fact, is taking such an interest in the case as would be natural to any one under the circumstances. Indeed there appears to be a good deal of solicitude on the part of the immediate family of the decedent, and a determination to meet inquiry of every sort. At this present writing this is very active, and, as it were, impatient. Nearly all of this day Judge J. H. Kennedy, of the Probate Court, of this county, has been busy tracing up the various legal records of the Buffenburgh estate, dates of deeds, marriages, death, &c., to press men from Columbus, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and New York. The date of the old man's marriage with Miss Hudson does not appear on the records of this county, as the license is believed to have been taken out in the adjoining county of Clark.

Strange rumors are afloat touching the last illness of Mr. Buffenburgh, his friends in some part claiming that he was badly treated; that he dwindled, pined, and languished for six months, during which, almost forbidden to come to his place, Mr. Colburn visited Mrs. Buffenburgh surreptitiously. Indeed, there are persons here ready to testify to this fact whenever deemed necessary.

The old man had fits of mental depression, in one of which his mind wandered and his temper grew frantic. He was, however, very assiduously nursed and attended by his wife, and there is no evidence that she relaxed an effort to soothe and comfort the aged, sick man, or, in short, acted otherwise than a faithful wife.

The Coroner's inquest was commenced in February last, but was adjourned, at the request of the post mortem, till Prof. Wormley could be heard from, and that expert having in the period of anxiety and contention over the viscera of the old man, received payment by what must now be termed the compulsion, that the fee of $500 would be paid, completed the analysis and reported to the Coroner the result. This valuable knowledge His Excellency the Coroner is carrying around in his breeches pocket, to be produced whenever it shall please His Excellency to do so; but the next step in the case is the reconvening of the chemist's analysis, officially, and the findings of the Coroner's jury, which will be reassembled for the purpose.

There is no concealment here about the intended prosecution of Mr. and Mrs. Colburn for the murder of Peter Buffenburgh. The relatives of the old man are not of the family. They reside with their mother, and, in fact, make part of her new household in New York, but the blood relatives of the old man appear actively on that side, and have gone so far as to retain counsel—J. C. ..., Esq., of this place, being one of them. The impediments to progress thus far seem to be of a peculiar character, inasmuch as the old man died intestate, and the property passed into the hands of the wife and children.

It has been Mrs. Colburn's custom to visit the place at least once a year since her marriage, to transact the necessary business of the estate, and at such times she exhibited the utmost tact and ability.

In the light of the arsenic in the old man's stomach and intestines, a great deal is accounted for which at the time passed unnoticed. Her marriage with the young man, the romantic episode of the wedding tour, Mr. Colburn's subsequent intimacy and frequent visits with the family, his love and the place about the time of the ...

REVISING THE LAWS.

What the Commissioners are Doing.

Washington (July 30) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Any one not a lawyer who has ever attempted to dig out, even from the best digests of the laws of the United States, all of the statutes relating to any crime, or those defining the powers and duties of Federal officers, regulating inland or foreign trade, or pertaining to any other subject of Congressional legislation, and to comprehend the force and effect of the numerous amendments which are found at every turn, will appreciate the value of a systematic revision, simplification, and consolidation of those laws which are in their nature general and permanent, the grouping together of all those statutes which treat of similar subjects, the omission of redundant or obsolete enactments, the reconciliation of contradictions, the supply of omissions, and the arrangement of the whole under titles, chapters, and sections so that it may be convenient for reference. Such a work, authorized by the Thirty-ninth Congress in 1866, is now making rapid progress, the Commissioners appointed to do the work having already printed the results of their labors under thirteen of the seventy-three titles, and sent them out, soliciting from members of Congress, and from bench and bar of the country, suggestions as to improvements, in order that a better method, if possible, than that now proposed may be developed. Twenty-three more of the titles will be completed and distributed during the fall. The plan is that adopted by the first commission, of which the Hon. Caleb Cushing was President. The present members are Judge James, of Ohio; Benjamin Vaughn, of New York, and Victor C. Barringer, of North Carolina.

Three of the parts now printed (Titles 2 and 3, treating of the Legislative and Executive Powers, and Title 72, of Crimes), do not propose many improvements or pretend to cover the results of complete and final research as to all the subjects treated of. In most cases no amendments to the existing laws have been suggested in the notes, the object being first to free the statutes from obsolete, repealed, and manifestly redundant provisions, and to present them in the simplest form, following, as nearly as may be, the original text. After suggestions have been received and considered, and the further progress of the work has given the Commissioners the needed experience which will enable them to determine specifically the form they will adopt, a report will be made to Congress embodying such amendments as they deem necessary, and it is then expected that Congress will re-enact the whole, with, perhaps, some amendments, thus giving them the force of law and dispensing with the almost interminable "Statutes at Large," in which the laws of the land are now buried. A short description of these three titles will give a good idea of the manner in which the work is to be done.

Title 72, which treats of crimes, and which the Commissioners say in their "Preliminary Explanation" has been adopted as a sort of general guide in the preparation of the others, comprises nine chapters, viz.: General Provisions; Crimes against the existence of the Government; Crimes arising within the Maritime and Territorial Jurisdiction of the United States; Crimes against Justice; Crimes against the Operation of the Government (including Forgeries and Frauds, &c., Counterfeiting Coin, and Postal Crimes); Official Misconduct; Crimes against the Elective Franchise and the rights of Citizens; Punishment of Accessories, and Concerning Discipline and Treatment of Prisoners. In codifying the laws relating to crimes, the Commissioners say that a classification under a legislative power of general jurisdiction is not very difficult, but when they come to classify the criminal enactments of Congress, the task is not so easy, the power here encountered being one of special and limited jurisdiction, deriving all of its powers from a written constitution. The scheme of arrangement finally adopted, after much reflection, is one founded upon the grants of legislative power contained in the constitution, or, upon the considerations which, under the general operation of the fundamental law, have led Congress to denounce and punish particular offences, and yet, the Commissioners confess that this arrangement is not wholly satisfactory, since by it some crimes seem to have no appropriate place; and they are not sure that it will not, in the end, be deemed best to drop the subdivision of chapters and sections altogether.

In the first chapter of this title the Commissioners suggest a few amendments, three of which are, defining an accessory before the fact to felony, an accessory after the fact to felony, and defining a felony. The necessity of defining one for all, who are accessories will be understood by all lawyers, and the amendments suggested are copied almost verbatim from the revision of Massachusetts laws. The Commissioners propose also to define clearly in this chapter the difference between a felony and misdemeanor, a difference which has never been observed in the criminal legislation of Congress. "Every felony," says one of their notes, "is distinguishable by either of two elements, first, the penalty of death; second, the penalty of imprisonment at hard labor." All other crimes are to be classed as misdemeanors. Legislation on the subject of perjury and forgery has been very voluminous, no less than twenty separate laws having been passed in relation to those crimes. The legislative practice has been to fix the punishment for perjury anew every time an oath is required by a statute. This practice the Commissioners propose to abolish, and, in a few simple sections, cover the whole subject.

Title 2, treating of the Legislative power, includes nine chapters, viz.: Apportionment and Election of Representatives; Organization of Meetings of Congress; Compensation of Members, Officers, and Persons in the Employ of the Senate and House of Representatives; Form and Effect of Statutes; the Library of Congress; Congress Investigations; Contested Elections. The only defect in the laws embraced in Chapter 1 to which attention is called, is that no provision is made for the election of a Senator to fill a vacancy in case the official notice of the vacancy is not given to the State Legislature at least eight days before its adjournment. Some amendments to the mode of computing reapportionments of Representatives are suggested in Chapter 2, the Fourteenth Amendment to the constitution having made this desirable. In Chapter 4, sections are proposed which shall fix by law the number of employes of the Senate and House of Representatives, and name their salaries. Such a law would greatly reduce in bulk the annual Legislative Appropriation bill, in which the payment of the clerks of nearly all committees, and many other employes, have to be provided for. The chapter treating of the library of Congress contains many recommendations for the government of the Librarian and the preservation of the library.

Title 3, including two chapters on Presidential Elections and the powers and compensation of the President, brings into little space a great mass of laws, many of which were long ago obsolete, and all of which were so heavily loaded down with verbiage as often to make their meaning obscure. It recommends the repeal of fifteen existing statutes.

The drafts now printed are hardly fair subjects of criticism, since they are not published as the final result of the Commissioners' work. They show careful and conscientious labor, and unquestionable industry, which cannot fail to give us, in the end, a work of the greatest practical value.

Union Pacific Railroad.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Herald, July 27.

Below is a statement of the earnings and expenses of this road for the first six months of 1870, and also of 1871, obtained by us from official sources:

Earnings January 1, to July 1, 1870	$3,784,791.91
Expenses same time	2,730,473.97
Net earnings	$1,054,255.64
Ratio of expenses to earnings	72 22-100 per cent.
Earnings January 1 to July 1, 1871	$3,410,384.53
Expenses same time	1,686,987.53
Net earnings	$1,723,397.25
Ratio of expenses to earnings	49 46-100 per cent.
Increase of net earnings for six months in 1871 over same months of 1870	$669,141.61

It will be noticed that the gross earnings for the first six months of 1871 were $384,449.38 less than for the same months of 1870. This falling off consisted exclusively of passenger receipts, and is due to the fact that the spring of 1870 being the first spring succeeding the completion of the road, thousands of persons on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, who had been patiently waiting for years for the completion of the railroad, seized this opportunity to make the long-desired trip across the continent. The earnings from freight, and from all other sources for the first six months of 1871 were in excess of the same months of 1870.

The net revenue of the company from operating the road for six months in 1871 exceeded the net revenue for the same months of 1870 by the sum of $669,000. This amount represents the savings to the company in six months from the change in the management of the road that was made last fall.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House filed for record on Friday, August 4: [illegible]

—The condition of the health of Princess Christian is causing much anxiety. It is feared that the British royal family is in danger of the Princess is suffering from affection of the lungs, and the medical men in attendance upon her have recommended an entire change of air.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 4.

The remarkable abundance of money in London is reflected in the advance of the price of 5-20s of 1862 during the last month. On July 1 the London quotation was 91½, on July 15 it was 92, August 1, 92¼, and August 3, 92¾. The quotation of 92¾ on the 1st was the highest ever made on United States 5-20 bonds in London, and, with exchange at 110, was equivalent to 108.55 in American gold in New York. Deducting 1¼ cents for accrued interest, from May 1, it would leave the net price of the bond equal to 101.35, or 1.35 above par in gold. At the present London quotation the 5-20s are just about 1 per cent above par.

Some of our American railway companies which are now issuing bonds to offer both in home and foreign markets are having the amount of money promised to be paid expressed in the face of the bond both in sterling and Federal money, making a "dollar" the equivalent of 49½ pence sterling, and the pound the equivalent of $4.86.6. The London *Economist*, commenting on this, recommends the London Stock Exchange to change its present mode of quoting American securities at the rate of 54 pence to the dollar, and to estimate a dollar by its true value of 49½ pence. This would indeed be a great and commendable change, and would make London quotations intelligible to the whole business public of the United States instead of to comparatively a few foreign bankers and experts in exchange. People who read the London quotations [illegible] ... which would all be abolished by valuing a dollar at what it really is now, and not what it was intended to be when Congress first established the value of the Federal dollar about eighty years ago.

In the money market business is still rather sluggish. The slight degree of activity which sprang up ten days ago in the local money market is only partially maintained. The lumber dealers are laying in large stocks, in anticipation of an active fall trade, and are consequently calling on the banks for considerable money. The country banks also continue to draw on their accounts here for currency to move the grain crops. These demands have reduced the supply of loanable funds in this market, but money is still abundant.

The supply of currency in this market is kept up by receipts of considerable amounts from New York every day. Otherwise the country demand would soon make a scarcity here.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at from 80c to $1.00 per $1,000 discount. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

The agents of an extensive reaper manufactory, who have recently travelled all over the State of Minnesota, estimate that the crop of wheat will be better in quality than last year, but that the quantity will be nearly one-eighth less. It is proper to say, however, that other estimates do not make the falling off in quantity so large.

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street: [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 4.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours: [illegible]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 79 cars wheat; 464 cars corn and 5,600 bu corn; 151 cars oats; 48 cars rye; 8 cars barley. Total (750 cars), 353,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 3,826 bu wheat; 4,818 bu corn; 6,860 bu oats; 1,200 bu rye; 1,013 bu barley.

The session on 'Change to-day was a moderately active one, and the grain markets were more steady than for several days past, prices being generally firm, with lighter offerings, owing to a diminution in the volume of receipts. Only provisions were weak. There was less disposition to sell short on the part of the crowd, and the speculative sales were therefore left to be made by a few persistent bears who always believe that prices are going lower. The majority of operators seemed to think that an advance in all kinds of grain is more probable than a further decline, as the recent drop has been a very severe one.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 4.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 4.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 4.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK. BUFFALO. MILWAUKEE. ST. LOUIS. CINCINNATI. MEMPHIS. NASHVILLE. CLEVELAND. DETROIT. TOLEDO. NEW ORLEANS. LOUISVILLE. OSWEGO. PHILADELPHIA. BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Eastern Live Stock Markets.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.....Aug. 4.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Vessel Transfers.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

St. Clair Flats Canal.

[illegible]

Published by direction from the Secretary of War.

T. J. CRAM,
Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin.
193 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
[illegible]

Dr. E. A. Bassett,
[illegible]

$1,000 Reward.
DR. HUNTER.
[illegible]

Chronic Diseases.
DR. JAMES.
[illegible]

Dr. Clark.
[illegible]

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

DR. SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE PILLS.

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MANDRAKE PILLS.

THE MANDRAKE PILLS are composed entirely of roots and herbs, ... [illegible]

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.
For sale by all druggists and dealers.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Hay and Straw.

CHICAGO, July 31, 1871.

The Chicago City Railway Co. desire to contract with responsible parties for 800 tons (in bales) of first quality upland prairie hay of the crop of 1871. Also 200 tons of straw. Sealed proposals for the same will be received by

RICHARD T. CRANE, Superintendent.

WANTED,

[illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. [illegible]

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Illinois Central.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Mich. Central and Great Western Railway.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S MEDICINES.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

Diosma Crenata—Buchu Leaves.

PROPERTIES.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Buchu Leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S
Extract Buchu

[illegible]

Diseases of Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S
Extract Buchu

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S
Extract Buchu

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S
ROSE WASH

[illegible]

H. T. HELMBOLD,

594 Broadway, New York.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrappers, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Programme of the Second Eastern Tour of the White Stockings.

The Chicago-Haymaker Embroglio—The Bostons Beaten by the Eckfords.

Quoiting Items—Racing at Long Branch—Billiard Match.

BASE BALL.

SECOND TOUR OF THE WHITE STOCKINGS.

On the 24th of the present month the White Stockings will start upon their second Eastern tour. They will play the Olympics, of Philadelphia, on the [illegible]; the Mutuals, in New York, on Monday, the 28th; the Athletics, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 30th; the Nationals, in Washington, on Friday, September 1; the Olympics, at Washington (an exhibition game), on Saturday, the 2d; the Bostons, in Boston, on Wednesday, the 6th; the Eckfords, in Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 7th, and then home. The trip involves seven games, three of them for the championship, and it is expected that the series with the Bostons and Mutuals will have been ended, while another game will have to be played with the Athletics in this city. [illegible]

THE WHITE STOCKING-HAYMAKER CONTROVERSY.

In reply to the proposition of the Secretary of the Haymaker Club, looking toward a series of championship games with the White Stockings, [illegible]

THE GAME TO-DAY.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

ECKFORDS VS. BOSTONS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The Eckfords, of Brooklyn, defeated the Red Stockings, of Boston, this afternoon by the following score: [illegible]

GAME AT WYANET, ILL.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 4.—A match game of base ball was played at Wyanet to-day, between the Monitors, of this city, and the Experts, of Wyanet, which resulted in the defeat of the latter by a score of 6 to 13. Time of game, 1 hour and 35 minutes.

ATHLETICS VS. OLYMPICS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The game, to-day, between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Olympics, of this city, was called, on account of rain, at the end of the seventh inning, the score standing 13 to 8 in favor of the Athletics. [illegible]

QUOITING.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 4.—The attendance at to-day's races was a large one. [illegible]

AQUATIC.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

CHOATE VS. GARRETT.

The third match game of the series between Harry Choate, of Springfield, champion of Ohio, and Jacob Garrett, of Indianapolis, [illegible]

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

PERSONAL.

WHAT THE JUDGES ARE DOING.

The weather has obtained a complete mastery over the bench and the bar. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible]

COUNTY COURT.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

SYSTEMATIC DEAD-BEATING.

Doings of a Tennessee Family in Chicago.

Several South and West Side Boarding Houses Defrauded.

A Funny Moving Adventure on Michigan Avenue.

Probably the worst case of systematic dead-beating on record came to light through the efforts of two gentlemen who had been more or less victimized by the rogue who is here exposed. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Miss Putnam took her benefit at Hooley's last evening, appearing in her familiar personation of *Fanchon the Cricket*. The season of this troupe closes this evening with "The Field of the Cloth of Gold."

DEARBORN THEATRE.

The beautiful play of "School," and its beautiful performance by the Wyndhams will be the attraction at the Dearborn Theatre this afternoon and evening.

THE SCOTT CENTENARY.

The dramatic programme for the Scott Centenary celebration is at last definitely arranged, [illegible]

OPIUM'S SLAVE.

A Well-Known Citizen a Victim of the Drug.

The Career and Downfall of an Eminent Druggist.

Saved From Freezing Only to Become a Vagrant.

"The vicissitudes of fortune" is a phrase of a most euphonic character. Like charity, it covereth a multitude of sins, and not infrequently sins of a very patent and exaggerated description. [illegible]

MR. SMITH'S TESTAMENT.

So long as papers are published there will be one source of complaint which will never dry up, and one class of individuals who will never cease to be the object of curses. [illegible]

WEST SIDE SHRUBBERY.

The Thistle Pest and the Drunkards—Did the Good Templars or the Caledonians Sow the Seed?

At this moment the drunkards who live in the outskirts of the West Division are in great sorrow and pain. Look at their hands, and they are inflamed, their faces, and they are scratched, their clothes, and they are full of prickles. Why? Because alongside the sidewalks, and in vacant lots, and in all sorts of places where they meet, tripping, fall, there are infinite thistles, some of immense size, trees rather than shrubs, but all covered with spikes of immense size. [illegible]

HE WOULD AND HE WOULD'NT.

A Man Accused of Crime Jumps into the River to End His Troubles, but Relents before too Late, and is Pulled out by a Policeman.

Adolphus Dreffuss, a German Jew, residing on Deering street, was yesterday brought before the South Side Police Court on three separate charges, namely, an attempt to commit rape; an attempt to commit suicide; and making threats to kill. [illegible]

Rand, McNally & Co.'s Railway Guide comes out for August with a handsome engraving of Niagara Falls [illegible]

MORE BLOOD SPILLED.

The Grosse Wife-Murder at Louisville, Ky.

Career of the Doctor while a Resident of Chicago.

Letter from a Self-Accused Murderer to His Victim's Mother.

The Grosse Wife-Murder.

A telegraphic dispatch from Louisville, Ky., of Thursday, stated that a woman named Grosse, supposed to hail from Chicago, had been murdered by her husband, who had since disappeared. No further particulars are given, but these are the main points of the dispatch. [illegible]

A Mystery.

On the 29th of July last the Police Superintendent was notified that a young man named William A. Wilson was missing. [illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Bridewell Imbroglio.

The dead set between the Mayor and the "Mansur Ring" in the Common Council, on the subject of the appointment of the Board of Inspectors for the New Bridewell, remains *in statu quo*, [illegible]

Cutting Affair.

A man named McMullen was stabbed in the neck at No. 150 North Green street, yesterday afternoon, by William T. Larcey. [illegible]

Hit Hard with a Beer Glass.

[illegible]

Board of Public Works.

[illegible]

Recent Fires.

[illegible]

Another Unfortunate Gone.

A young girl named Catherine Hansen, 19 years of age, died at the County Hospital, on Thursday evening, [illegible]

Recent Burglaries.

[illegible]

A Disgusted Lawyer.

[illegible]

Trouble Ahead.

[illegible]

Announcements.

[illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

The Postal Record.

The August number of the Chicago *Postal Record*, just issued, contains a large amount of valuable information in regard to postal matters, and shows a steady improvement. The *Record* is now one of the most useful papers for Postmasters printed in the country, and, through the good management of the publisher, it is rapidly taking the position of the leading postal paper in the United States. The present number has been increased to twelve pages, and is full of desirable knowledge in relation to Post Office affairs.

Pacific Sunday Train.

To-morrow the great government overland Sunday mail train will leave the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Depot at 10 a. m., stopping at all regular stations on main line, and arriving at Omaha Monday morning, connecting with Union Pacific train for Denver and San Francisco. Tickets via C. & N. W., or C., B. & Q. R. R. will be taken on this train.

Discharged Without Trial.

From the Monroe (Wis.) Sentinel.

We are glad to record the fact that Robert Allensworth, Casper Oswald, Mr. Robinson, and Charles Vaughn, who were arrested for dealing in counterfeit money, were last week "honorably" discharged without a question, there being no evidence on which to ground a complaint, or substantiate a case. [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. [illegible]

Burnett's superior extracts of lemon, vanilla, etc., are universally known to be the purest, most delicious, cheapest, and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.—Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children.

Families Always have Missed the [illegible]

DIED.

CARPENTER—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

LAKE PARK.

OLD JOHN ROBINSON

Is Coming to Chicago,

WITH THE

BIGGEST SHOW IN AMERICA,

AND WILL ERECT

THREE MONSTER PAVILIONS

On Lake Park,

Monday, August 7,

AND REMAIN ONE WEEK.

One Tent for the Museum, Another for the Menagerie, Third and Last for the Circus.

[illegible]

ONE TICKET ADMITS TO ALL, MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.

[illegible]

SCHOOL.

MATINEE

[illegible]

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE LAST NIGHT

OF THE YOUNG, BRILLIANT COMEDIENNE,

KATIE PUTNAM,

[illegible]

THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

Little Nell .... KATIE PUTNAM

[illegible]

LECTURE.

FARWELL HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, FREE SPECIAL

PHYSIOLOGICAL LECTURE,

TO GENTLEMEN ONLY,

BY DR. PAYNE.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION.

THE ENTIRE

FURNITURE,

OF A

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE,

[illegible]

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

7 Sewing Machines,

[illegible]

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE,

Carpets, Sewing Machines, Piano Fortes, &c.

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE

OF

Unclaimed Baggage and Freight.

[illegible]

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

On Saturday, August 5, commencing at 9 1-2 o'clock,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Carpets, Mirrors, Stoves, &c.

FIVE CRATES OF CROCKERY,

IN LOTS TO SUIT DEALERS.

At 11 o'clock a Fine Lot of Chromos, Elegantly Framed.

At our salesrooms, 36 and 38 Randolph-st.

REED, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

19 ELDRIDGE-COURT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, [illegible]

26 VAN BUREN-ST., BETWEEN WABASH AND [illegible]

28 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.—[illegible]

51 NORTH HALSTED-ST.—TO RENT, FURNISHED [illegible]

92 WEST MADISON-ST.—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. [illegible]

124 [illegible]

232 WEST MONROE-ST., CORNER PEORIA—[illegible]

244 WABASH-AV.—WELL FURNISHED ROOM [illegible]

345 NORTH CLARK-ST., [illegible]

326 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED [illegible]

384 MICHIGAN-AV.—DELIGHTFULLY FURNISHED [illegible]

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND [illegible]

659 WABASH-AV.—[illegible]

1018 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—[illegible]

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

[illegible]

Salesmen.

[illegible]

Trades.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Domestics.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

$4,000 WANTED FOR TWO YEARS, [illegible]

$8,000 TO LOAN [illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

$225 [illegible]

$500 [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Adjournment of the Sub-[illegible] Klux Committee to September 20.

Prospects of the New Lo[illegible]

Filing of the First British Cla[illegible] Against the United States.

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO PATEN[illegible]

The Indian Situation in Ne[illegible] Mexico and Arizona.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]